The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 322.—Vol. XI.] LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1841. [Price 6d.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the power vested in the directors of this association, they do hereby make a CALL on the shareholders of ONE POUND per share, and request the same to be paid to the bankers of the association, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., on or before the 20th day of November next. The bankers' receipt, together with the certificate of shares, should be left at the office of the association, 34, Broad-street-buildings, two clear days, that the payment of the instalments may be inscribed thereon.

Dated in London, the 19th day of October, 1841. EDWD. J. COLE, Clerk.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of TWO POUNDS per share will be paid to the holders of certificates in this company, at the office of the association, 26, Austinfriars, on and after the 28th day of October next, between Eleven and Three o'clock. The proprietors are requested to leave their certificates at the office for examination three clear days before the day of payment.

By order of the court of directors,

26, Austinfriars, Sept. 30. W. LECKIE, Sec.

MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of shares in the Mexican and South American Company will be held at the office of the Anglo-Mexican Mint Company, No. 9, New Broad-street, on Thursday, the 11th day of November next at One o'clock precisely. H. W. SCHNEIDER, Managing Director.

10, New Broad-street-mews, October 20.

TALACRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The report of Mr. Ashurst, read at the Adjourned Special General Meeting of the proprietors of the Talacre Company, held on the 13th inst., appeared in the Journal on the 16th—the following *verbatim* copy of the counter-statement, or "reply," of the parties implicated (Messrs. Alderman Thomas Wood, Weston, Davis, and others), drawn up by Mr. Hornidge, was also read at the same meeting, and which is now submitted, with the object of rendering the publication of these documents complete.

THE STATEMENTS

CONNECTED WITH THE TALACRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, BY THOSE GENTLEMEN WHO WERE FIRST CONCERNED IN THE FORMATION OF IT.

In September, 1838, Messrs. Wood, Weston, Davis, Jenkins, &c., went to Chester as a deputation to meet the citizens on the subject of the St. George's Harbour and Chester Railway Company, when they all proceeded along the proposed line by the coast to the Great Orme's Head (or St. George's Harbour); here they for the first time became casually acquainted with Mr. George T. Baker, who professed to take a deep interest in the projected railway at the public meeting held in reference thereto. A conversation incidentally took place between Mr. Baker and some of the above-named parties (except Mr. Wood, who left the parties at Chester), on the subject of the coal properties, and their advantageous locality for the supply of Dublin with coal, when the latter were induced to make diligent inquiries as to the probability of carrying on a successful business in the supplying of coals, &c., to Dublin and other places, the result of which was a proposition on the part of Mr. Baker to sell to them a portion of a valuable coal field in Flintshire, of which he stated himself to be joint owner. In this month a correspondence took place between Mr. Baker and the above-named parties, when by letter dated 27th of September, 1838, Mr. Baker offered "to sell 150 acres, at £50 per acre, and one-seventh royalty," representing "that the usual coal grants are twenty to twenty-five acres, and the royalty one-fifth to one-sixth, with a charge for deposit of from £200 to £450 per acre;" "that the seams of coal were three—viz., four feet at fifty yards depth from surface; six feet, seventy-four; fifteen feet, 160—in all twenty-five; that the total expenses, including royalty of raising coal, would not exceed 3s. per ton, and that the ground had been worked many years without coming to a fault; besides there was a great abundance of ironstone, limestone, &c.; that the coal was better than Whitehaven, and applicable for home purposes, as well as steam by land and sea—Messrs. Weston, Davis, and Jenkins having, by personal observation, ascertained the excellence of the coal, and its fitness for the Dublin market, consulted Mr. Edward Bagnall, mineral engineer, with respect to this property." This gentleman was considered a first-rate authority, as regards coal and iron; he had discovered the valuable coal seams on Lord Dartmouth's property (contrary to the opinions of many eminent mineralogists); he had been examined for twenty-three consecutive days before the House of Lords, in the great cause of "Small v. Attwood;" he was likewise employed to regulate the concerns of some of the most extensive ironmasters and coal proprietors in Staffordshire and South Wales—superadded to which, he was minutely acquainted with the mineral character of the district in question. These reasons were sufficient to justify Messrs. Weston and Co., in reposing with unbounded confidence upon his opinions and judgment, and in making the purchase they acted in accordance with his verbal and recorded reports. The terms of purchase they considered extremely favourable, inasmuch as they were aware that coal-fields were let at infinitely higher rates—viz., the Bedford Colliery, near Leigh, Lancashire, the property of Mr. R. B. Higginson, a four-foot seam of coal, was let for £200 per acre, or £50 per foot; the coal-field in Lancashire, belonging to Joseph Eckersleye, Esq., four feet deep, at £200 per acre; a coal-field in the same county, six feet thick, belonging to the executors of Mr. Crouchley, let at £300 per acre. That the depth of the lowest seam was not 110 yards from the surface, whilst recently in a pit sunk at Pendleton (near Manchester) the adventurers had considered themselves well repaid by finding a six-foot seam after sinking 445 yards—besides numberless other instances. That the royalty was but 10d. per ton, whereas the average royalty in Staffordshire was 2s. per ton (vide Report of Select Committee of the House of Commons, August 19, 1833), and surface damage only double the rental of the land. That the royalty upon iron was a nominal one, whilst the average royalty in the iron districts of South Wales was 2s. 6d. to 8s. per ton, and in Staffordshire 5s. to 14s. (vide same report), with a superabundance of iron ore, at an expense of about one-fourth of that raised in other iron districts.

The quantity of coals calculated from the three seams upon this property would exceed eighty millions of tons; arrangements were made to form a private company for taking about 150 acres, and on the 13th December Mr. Baker wrote that on the property proposed to be purchased they had come to coal in a new shaft. It was therefore determined by a small private association to work this coal-field, and in pursuance thereof, about the middle of December, Messrs. Levason and Baker, on the one part, met Messrs. Davis and Pottinger on the other, in Dublin, when an agreement was entered into, in the first instance, for the purchase of 150 acres, at £50 per acre each. The parties having the fullest confidence in the capabilities of the land, on the 17th of December entered into a new contract for the purchase of 150 acres additional (making in all 300 acres), at £50 per acre each, subject to one-seventh royalty, and a deposit of 10 per cent. or £1500, and the contract states that Levason and Baker gave the parties a preference of the remaining lands they held, in case they should feel inclined to form a company to work them. In order to meet the first payment for the 300 acres, it was agreed that £100 should be advanced by each of the original seventeen shares into which their private association was divided, leaving £200 for incidental expenses. Having submitted the contract of the 17th of December to Mr. Alexander Stewart, the solicitor to her Majesty's Board of Works for Ireland, he strongly recommended the purchasers to include the entire of the coal-field then working, or owned, by Messrs. Levason and Baker, as well as to prevent competition as any jealousy in the partition.

On the 18th of December a new contract was entered into for the purchase of 600 acres and upwards at the above price, Messrs. Levason and Baker agreeing to take a large part of the purchase-money in free shares, and stipulating to be the managers of the concern at £800 per annum, which, from the preponderating interest they proposed to retain in the concern, as co-partners, and the acquaintance they had with all necessary details for working the mines to advantage, they were considered fully competent, by which contract they reduced the royalty from one-seventh to one-eighth (deemed an equivalent to the salary), as agreed to upon the 17th of December, and added their interest in the limestone and lime-burning, and the Crown grant on the Cwm Mountain, containing the rich iron ore. They also agreed to take the whole payment of the increased property in free shares. Thus then, stood the purchases begun on the 17th and 18th December, 1838, viz.:—

The Picton Pits—about	370 acres	
Cwm Mountain	101 "	
Griffiths	90 "	
Gwespyr	160 "	
	777 acres, at £50—£38,850	
Cash, as agreed upon to be paid to Levason and Baker	£15,000	
By shares in the society	23,850—£38,850	

Upon the 31st December, 1838, a formal acceptance and recognition of the contract of 17th and 18th inst. was transmitted to Messrs. Levason and Baker; on the same day instructions were sent to Mr. Bagnall to treat with Messrs. Folkes and Co., who were lessees under Sir E. Mostyn and Mr. Douglas, of the Bryn Collieries, for their purchase. On 28th of February, 1839, an instrument in accordance with the contract of the 17th and 18th December was signed by Messrs. Levason and Baker, of the one part, and Messrs. Wood, Weston, Davis, Pottinger, and Jenkins, and subsequently by Messrs. Clouston, Hyndman, and Hodges of the other, on behalf of themselves alone. On the 6th of March the parties met to consider these purchases, and finding that to work the mines profitably would require a greater outlay of capital than was at first contemplated, they determined to form a company, and in March, 1839, Messrs. Weston, Pottinger, and Davis, left London for Liverpool, where they met Messrs. Levason and Baker; they examined critically and to the best of their ability into every matter connected with their late purchase, and became doubly assured of the great value of the concern, and the excellent quality and superabundant quantity of the coal. On the 20th of March, 1839, they arrived in Dublin for the purpose of carrying into effect the minute 6th, 12th, and 18th of March, prior to which they had on behalf of the above named parties treated for Folkes' and Co.'s interest in the Bryn Collieries, and for Messrs. Levason and Baker's in the Marsh land, Mr. Douglas's coal-field, the stone quarries, &c., all of which they believed that they had secured before they issued a prospectus. The event justified their entertaining this belief. It was then finally settled by contract, by Mr. Baker (for Messrs. Levason and Baker), with Messrs. Weston and Davis, that the whole mineral property mentioned above, and possessed by Messrs. Levason and Baker, should be transferred, with all their rights, to the said original purchasers, as above named, in consideration of a further payment of £[illegible] in cash, the whole £[illegible] payable in two instalments of £[illegible] each, on the 10th of June and the 10th of September current, and the balance of £[illegible] at a longer date, and increasing Messrs. Levason and Baker's share in the association from £[illegible] to £[illegible]. Thus, Messrs. Wood and Co. having entitled themselves to the entire property, it stood as follows:—

The original purchase of 17th and 18th of December	777	at	£38,850
Marsh Lands, computed at	913		
Stone quarries	200		
Douglas	100—[illegible]	—	[illegible]
	[illegible]		£[illegible]

Upon this state of things the prospectus was issued, and the company formed. It being agreed to sell to the company the entire interest of the first named parties for £[illegible], and it was further agreed that that sum should paid as follows:—

Cash to Levason and Baker	£[illegible]
Free shares	[illegible]
Shares allotted to the original proprietors	[illegible]—£[illegible]

It should be distinctly understood, that the whole of the property was at this period in the possession of the original parties, or that they considered themselves [illegible]

had incurred; 2d, for the liabilities on sale leases they had taken upon themselves—forfeiture exceeding £2,000 per annum; &c., and cash payment of £20,000; and 6d, for the time and energy devoted to the business previously to the formation of the company; and, 4th, for yielding up all their anticipated profits to the company, and the advantages of their bargain.

On 26th April, Messrs. Weston and Davis received a letter from Mr. Baker, that Mr. Levason was dissatisfied with the bargain he had made, thinking he had been hardly dealt with, and he refused to ratify the agreement, and requesting one of the parties to proceed to Wales; in consequence of which Mr. Davis was sent to Llanelli; there Mr. Davis succeeded in inducing Mr. Levason to waive the claims and objections made by him. At this time it came to Mr. Davis's knowledge, that Mr. Levason had purchased, in his own name and Mr. Baker's, the Bryn property for £3500, and not as he was instructed, for the original proprietor, and Mr. Levason refused to transfer it to the original purchasers for less than £30,000; this they knew they could force him to surrender, having already treated for it through Mr. Bagnall and Mr. Baker, acting as their agents, which they subsequently did.

In preparing the prospectus to be laid before the public, the utmost vigilance was observed in rendering their statements consistent with facts; instead of 2000 acres, as therein mentioned, they had secured no additional Crown grant of nearly 500 acres, making above 2500 acres (independent of the Bryn property), besides the increased extent of marsh land, and the right of working several thousand acres under the river Dee. The utmost care and vigilance were exerted by the original proprietors, to ascertain the value of the properties, ere they purchased, and both before and subsequently after they had got into possession, every inquiry was made, both in the neighbourhood and of competent persons, to ascertain its value; and ere they ventured to issue a prospectus to the public, they fortified themselves with Mr. Bagnall's report, so that, if deceived as to the property, they were so decived by competent judges. The latter did not put an imaginary, but what they then and now consider, as a real value upon it. After most patient and searching investigation, to which they were fortified by analogy, and by the geological stratification and formation of the country, as well by the opinions of all the scientific men who were professionally or incidentally consulted, as those of the old miners and inhabitants of the district, the promoters of the company were confident that five or six seams of coal contained in the property (independent of the marsh), varying from 2, 3, to 6 and 15 feet in thickness, and at a very moderate depth. They were not satisfied with the ordinary test of burning, to prove the excellence of the coal, but samples, taken indiscriminately, were submitted to the ordeal of comparison in the lecture room of the Royal Dublin Society, with the coal of Newcastle, Carlisle, and Whitehaven, in which the Talacre contained the highest character; it was also submitted to chemical analysis by Professor Davy, of Dublin, and Mr. Brett, of Liverpool, in competition with the above-named and other good coal. Distinct proof can be given that the coals submitted to these gentlemen were taken indiscriminately from the coals raised from the pits of the company. The printed reports of those gentlemen incontestibly denominate that it is a coal second to none in excellence, for domestic and almost all other purposes. Yet, in speaking of it in the prospectus, it is only described as "at moderate depth, and of excellent quality, suitable for general purposes, either commercial or domestic." The hospitals and public establishments in Dublin having tried this coal, in their notices for contracts, authorised for tenders for "Talacre Whitehaven coal," thus placing it highest in estimation. The cost of raising coal stated in prospectus, including royalty, is 8s. 2d. per ton, whilst the actual cost by contract was 4s. 8d., and 10d. royalty—5s. 6d. At a public meeting of the citizens of Dublin, held on 23d July, 1839, after ample opportunity of testing the coal, resolutions were passed, stating the great benefits from the prevention of monopoly from the introduction of this superior coal, and thanks were voted to the directors, for their exertions and attention, and their very satisfactory explanations, and the price of debentures was raised from 6l. to 8l. All the other facts were stated with equal care, and in strict accordance with truth, particularly the item of freight, which might have been reduced below 4s. per ton, to Dublin, had the original plan been carried out, of purchasing, but not hiring, suitable vessels. Though by annual contracts vessels can be chartered at 4s. per ton, yet, from the fortuitous and unforeseen circumstance, such as a scarcity of small vessels, period of the year, state of the harbour, higher freight had to be given, to which was superadded the temporary expenses of carriage, from the unfinished state of the inclined plane. The iron ore and ironstone were alluded to in terms equally unpretending as the coal, for though, according to the analysis of Messrs. Johnson, of Hatton-garden, samples taken at hazard from the earth yielded an average of 64½ and 47½ per cwt. respectively, an average unusually high, and although both products were supposed to be inexhaustible in quantity, yet did the prospectus advert to them simply without invidious comparison with the products of other districts. The valuable stone quarries were barely mentioned, though estimated by competent judges to be capable of realising several thousand pounds per annum profit. The estimates on the fly-leaf of the prospectus were framed on the principle of underrating, rather than exaggerating, the capabilities of the property, and the amount of the profits. So far as the coal was concerned they were found to be correct, but as the manufacture of iron was unattempted nothing can be said on this head.

These estimates were prepared and revised, and subsequently approved of, by Mr. Bagnall; they received the sanction of Mr. Dey, C.E., of Mr. Jenkins (whose long residence amidst the coal and iron works of South Wales enabled him to prove their correctness), and several other practical miners. In this year the iron ore underwent several trials at the Chelsea Iron Works, in the presence of Messrs. Yates, Clay, &c., where it was pronounced greatly superior to the celebrated East Indian ore, and it was then publicly stated that the Crown grant of Cwm Mountain was worth at least £20,000. It may not be irrelevant here to state, that though the whole of the leases were not signed, yet the fact is notorious, that the simplest memorandum (or "take note," as it is termed) is considered equivalent for all ordinary and preliminary purposes, in transferring mineral property. Though the amount of the purchase-money was not stated in the prospectus, yet almost every individual taking shares or debentures was informed that the price was £20 per acre. The prospectus having been issued, and the public invited to take shares and debentures, a most powerful opposition was organised in Dublin, by the agents of the Cumberland and Scotch collieries (aided by those of Wales), who had for a series of years possessed an exclusive monopoly, tyrannically exercised, to the great prejudice and discomfort of the citizens of Dublin. No report, however vile or false, was left unrecorded to, and the simple fact of their having been two cargoes of coal shipped at Mostyn Pier (because of the neap tides, and improvements going on at Talacre harbour) was construed into the company's having purchased the coal at Mostyn Colliery; superadded to this was the determined and unprovoked hostility of some of the Welsh colliery proprietors and their friends in the neighbourhood of Talacre, who, fearing a formidable rival, unscrupulously affirmed that there was no coal upon the entailed lands, and that any specimens alleged to be found in boring had been fraudulently conveyed there to mislead the public, and if there were coal it was unfit to burn.

Many gentlemen who took very largely of shares and debentures, as well as others who wished for shares, were determined to judge for themselves by ocular demonstration, and accordingly visited the works, where every opportunity for strict investigation was afforded; amongst others Mr. Shaw (of Cribbidge), who applied for 500 shares, after he had seen and inspected the works, and Mr. Chappelow and others did the same—who all came back impressed with the great value of the property and the excellence of the coal, and proving their sincerity by becoming shareholders, and thereby inducing others, who had not examined the property, to follow their example. At this time the number of insonable debentures was reduced from 20,000 to 3000, about 1000 of which were taken up. With this exception, no change whatever took place in the plans of the company from its formation, nor had any been made in those of the original purchasers, except the quadrupling the extent of their original purchases, and transferring them to the company in lieu of working themselves, as primarily intended. On the 18th May, 1838, letters were written to all the original proprietors to pay £500 each to Mr. Weston, as treasurer, on or before the 7th of June inst., in order to meet the first payment of £7500 to be made to Messrs. Levason and Baker on the 10th June. It was from these contributions that, upon that day, Messrs. Levason and Baker received £6000 in cash—save £40 in a bill of Mr. Richard Weston. Upon this day Mr. Levason used every means to break off the agreement, and stated he would do so unless the money were paid before one o'clock; subsequently the company obtained possession of the entire of the Bryn collieries, comprising from 300 to 500 acres, at the exact price which Messrs. Levason and Baker had actually paid for them—viz., £3500, and £1500 for the additional workings and outlay, which transfer the company enjoyed; and although it has been erroneously stated, that coals were sold to the company by Messrs. Levason and Baker from those pits, because of certain invoices having been made in their names, and cheques given for certain cargoes (whilst Mr. Levason claimed a right to hold the Bryn property, and for peace sake), yet a contract was entered into by Mr. Baker (for Messrs. Levason and Brown), "that all profits upon the workings which Mr. Levason had charged for coals alleged to have been sold by him to the company under the false notion that the property was his and not the company's) should be accounted for to the company in the settlement of accounts." And it was so settled, thus demolishing even the shadowy semblance of the company having either supplied or sold coals not bona fide their own exclusive and indefeasible property. From this period (June, 1838) Messrs. Levason and Baker continued as managers at Talacre, having by far the largest stock and interest in the successful progress of the company. On the 21st June, 1838, the first seam was reached in the Picton Pit, where the enemies of the company pronounced none would ever be found; the seam was three-fourths of a yard in the thickness, and, though not so well calculated for domestic purposes, it was considered most excellent for various other uses.

During the two following months (July and August) every exertion was used by the directors to place the works upon a proper system of working—to perfect the inclined plane and increase the get of coals. A cargo of coals was sent as a sample to Liverpool by Mr. Gosling, who thus writes of them:—"I have discharged the cargo of coal, and the reports I have on the coal received are very satisfactory." During the month of August many reconnoitrances were made to Messrs. Levason and Baker in reference to the repeated delays which were taking place. In September a deputation was sent to Kendal, at the request of the influential inhabitants, to arrange about concessions debentures; after three conferences they agreed to take 3 per debentures, and pay up 4% upon them, provided the company would agree to send per week 1000 tons of coal seasonably in addition, at a very low price—on which points the negotiation was broken off. Two cargoes had been ordered for Kendal, which Mr. Levason was directed to ship from the second or six feet seam, but, in direct violation of his instructions, he sent the coal from the first seam, which was not so good for domestic purposes; and even this was done in a careless way—mixed up with slack and not screened—so as to produce an unfavourable impression of the coal. He pursued the same course in shipping two cargoes to Southampton and Liverpool, thereby most unjustly disprovoking the character of the coal. In consequence of these events, Mr. Levason, towards the end of this month (September) ceased to have any thing to do with the management, and Mr. Baker remained sole manager.

The Deed of Settlement was dated the 3d October following, which expresses that it is made between the shareholders, of the first part—the trustees, Messrs. Wood, Watson, and Hewetson, of the second part—and eight of the original purchasers (representing the seventeen who first engaged in the business), of the third part; the deed recites that the last-named parties of the third part were entitled, of their own right, to all the mines, &c., in the townships of Picton and Gwespyr, prior to the 6th of March, when the company was formed, they had agreed to surrender all their said rights, interest, &c., to the proposed company, which was formed on the basis of the possession of the said properties.

It will then be seen that the whole of the property, with the exception of the Bryn, was, in truth, the property of the seventeen original parties, and that, after they had become entitled to it, they, finding that the thing had grown upon them, and that, therefore, they could not find sufficient capital, resolved to form a company to carry on the working of the mines, and to sell to that company their entire interest in the property for £70,000, but not for cash. Such was their faith in the value of the property—such the expectation formed of its proving a successful speculation, that they took in shares—not cash—what they conceived they had a right to take in cash; but they believed that the shares would turn out more valuable to them when the mines were successfully worked; and there seems to exist no doubt now, that if sufficient capital had been raised, all things would have gone on well—a dividend would have been paid—the directors satisfied—the shareholders benefitted—and the public served. The failure has not arisen from too high a value having been set upon the property, but solely from the want of capital and confidence amongst the directors and shareholders.

Some remarks have been made upon the fact of Baker and Levason having been paid out of the monies received from the shareholders; the fact is true, but makes no difference whatever, unless a doubt is intended to be raised, that the money said to have been paid to them was, in fact, paid to or divided amongst others. The company is not charged with the amount twice over, and ample opportunity is afforded to ascertain whether or not the money was really paid to Baker and Levason by the cheques on the bankers.

An attempt is made to charge some parties (who, it is not said) with fraud—where is the proof? The seventeen parties obtain land and mining property; they agree to pay for it a certain price—they sell it again, and take the purchase money out in shares; except Baker and Levason, no person, either director or shareholder, have participated in the monies raised, or in any way benefitted one shilling by the establishment of the company. The accounts are open—they are in the possession of the parties—they have been examined, audited, and approved, and were lying at the office for some time for each shareholder to inspect if he thought proper; notwithstanding the directors felt, and still feel, that the price charged to the company—viz., £110,000, was a fair and just price—that it was such as the property would have realised; yet, when default was made in the non-payment of the instalments on the shares, and where the mismanagement of Baker and Leveson first placed the company in difficulties—and some remarks were made as to what are termed the free shares—a meeting was held, and a committee appointed, who proceeded to investigate the whole subject, and, after a careful investigation, it was determined, in order to promote the prosperity of the company, that the following shares should be cancelled, viz.:—4000 worth, allotted to Alderman Wood, but never taken by him; £2000 worth, allotted to Alderman Hodges; £2000 worth, allotted to Fottrell; £4000 worth, allotted to Pottinger; £2000 worth, allotted to Alderman Hyndman; and out of the residue of the 50,000 free shares, there can be no doubt that at least £15,000 worth more will be cancelled if confidence be restored. It should also be borne in mind, that the directors made a purchase of Levason's shares, amounting to £17,500, for £7000, of which £2000 was subsequently deducted, to £5000, by giving him bill for the amount due to him. Baker also transferred to Weston and Davis, of his shares, £15,000 worth, which are in the office, cancelled—thus reducing, therefore, the amount agreed to be paid for the original purchase from £110,000 to £54,000.

Something is said about the pecuniary difficulties of the company, but these have arisen, not from the extravagant price said to have been charged for the purchase, but from the fact of the shareholders not having paid up their instalments. This will be seen by referring to the estimates set out in the prospectus, and by the following account. The estimates for working the mines are there stated to be £94,250, and, from the statement of the account of money proposed to be raised, the two sums very nearly agree, viz.:—

3500 shares, at £50 per share..	....£180,000	
5000 debentures, at £6 each	30,000—210,000	
Deduct purchase money	110,000	
		£100,000

If this amount had been raised, all the pecuniary difficulties of the company would not have occurred, and the workings of the mine would have provided well and profitably for the company; and if the shares are now all disposed of, and the shareholders pay up all amounts due from them, there will be more than sufficient to pay all liabilities, and to work the mines with profit, more especially as the amount of the purchase-money is so far reduced. Instead of £100,000 being raised, it does not appear that more than £28,500 has been raised, and the expenditure of this sum is faithfully accounted for in the cash-books of the company.

Many of the other points might be noticed and fully explained, but as they seem not, in fact, to affect the interests of the company, but have been gathered up, as it seems, for a purpose easily understood, they are passed over. It may, however, be remarked, first, that the bankruptcy of Mr. Baker was not known until 1840. The bankruptcies of Mr. Weston, Sears, and Shoebridge have not injured the company, and it yet remains to be seen whether, in a commercial country, where the vicissitudes of trade often reduce the best men to insolvency, a stigma is to be thrown upon the character of those who have honourably passed their accounts, obtained their certificates, and have again re established themselves in the world. The result of a calm review of all the facts is, that the property was bought by seventeen persons for £75,000, and afterwards sold by them to the company for £110,000, which was to be paid in cash £30,000, and £80,000 worth of free shares. That it was not bought for the company at first, but for the seventeen parties who intended to carry it on themselves, until it became too large for their capital. That although Baker and Levason were paid out of the monies raised by the company, yet that makes no difference, inasmuch, as if they had not been so paid, the original parties must have been. That the company is not now, nor has ever been, insolvent. That the prospectus and report were neither untrue or deceptive. That if all the shareholders pay up their instalments, and the additional shares are disposed of, there will be more than sufficient to pay the existing liabilities. That it is both usual and customary for a solicitor to have a lien on the papers in his hands.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

Oct. 18.—I beg leave to inform you that Hitchins's shaft is sunk to a depth of 65 fm. 3 ft., and ground rather hard. In the 110 fathom level west the lode is ten inches wide, and worth about 7*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 100 fathom level, west of Wall's shaft, is fourteen inches wide, and worth 25*l.* per fathom. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is nine inches wide, with ore throughout, but not rich. The lode in the eastern stopes, in the back of the 100 fathom level, is twenty inches wide, and worth 45*l.* per fathom. The lode in the western stopes, in back of ditto, is still about eighteen inches wide, and worth 32*l.* per fathom. In the ninety fathom level west the lode is sixteen inches wide, and worth 28*l.* per fathom. The lode in the stopes, in the back of this level, is eighteen inches wide, and worth about 20*l.* per fathom. The south lode, at this level, is at present small and unproductive. The eighty fathom level, east of Wall's shaft, is much as last reported. The lode in the eastern winze, sinking below this level, on the south lode, is six inches wide, and worth 8*l.* per fathom. In the western winze, sinking below this level, the lode has not been taken down. The lode in the stopes, in back of ditto, continues about two feet wide, and worth 40*l.* per fathom. The Flap-jack lode, in the seventy fathom level, east of Wall's shaft, is without important alteration. The rises in the back of the sixty-two fathom level, against Hitchins's and Bray's shafts, are still going on with favourable progress. The tribute pitches, upon the whole, are looking well.

F. Phillips.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Oct. 18.—The Fifty-seven East, on the South Branch—Lode worth 6*l.* per fathom. The fifty-seven east, on Wheal Jewel lode, is worth 20*l.* per fathom, and in the winze sinking from the level above it is worth 15*l.* per fathom. The fifty-seven west, on this lode, has not been taken down in the past week; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 10*l.* per fathom. The thirty west, on Tolcarne tin lode, is worth 30*l.* per fathom. The lodes at the deep adit have not been taken down during the week, but the shallow adit west, on Wheal Jewel lode, is worth 4*l.* per fathom.

S. Lean.

TRETOIL MINING COMPANY.

Oct. 18.—The lode in the rise, in the back of the thirty fathom level, east of Williams's shaft, is three feet wide, very good tribute ground. Johns's lode, at the twenty fathom level, west of Johns's shaft, is six inches wide, good tribute ground. Tregellas's lode, at the same level, is one foot wide, tribute ground. The Mine Park lode, east of Morcom's shaft, is two feet wide, producing some ore; this end is improving. We have sampled this day 243 tons of ore. Other parts of the mine are the same as last reported.

H. Williams. J. Morcom.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Oct. 16.—In driving the seventy east and west from Christoe shaft there is not any alteration since my last. The sixty west continues to look well; the lode is three feet wide, worth 20*l.* per fathom. The fifty west is improved; the lode is also three feet wide, and worth 40*l.* per fathom. In this level east we have a good lode going up. At Good Fortune we shall commence sinking this week below the forty-four fathom level on this lode. The forty-four east is a good lode, eighteen inches wide, worth 9*l.* per fathom; this level west continues poor; the other levels are but little altered. If the weather will permit our dressing of the ores, I think we shall have 100 tons to sample this week.

W. Sincock.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Oct. 11.—We are progressing steadily with the cross-cut at the sixty fathom level, ground rather hard. Driving south, at the fifty fathom level, on the lead lode, a large stream of water has burst suddenly upon us, bringing with it a considerable quantity of lead work of rich quality, and stones of copper ore, indicating our near approach to an east and west lode; it is premature to enter into particulars of it, but, from the quantity of water, we expect to see a large lode; the south end, at this level, is very kindly, lode about eight inches big, good work. Driving south on the lead lode, at the forty fathom level, the lode is from six to eight inches wide, saving work; going north at this level we have favourable ground, and lode about six inches, leady. The copper lode, going east at the thirty fathom level, is about eighteen inches wide, composed of capel, jack, and mundic, with stones of ore, but not rich; the ground, however, is favourable, and I hope shortly to see an improvement in the lode; the western end is still hard and unproductive. At Hurl-down we have a kindly lode, going east, about two feet wide, composed of capel, jack, and stones of tin. The lode in the western part is still undiscovered; the cross-course is from six to eight feet wide and very strong; we shall not, therefore, be surprised if this part of the lode be heaved some considerable distance—we are still driving north in search of it.

F. R. Rowe.

Oct. 19.—The ground in the cross-cut east, at the sixty fathom level, still continues rather hard. Driving south, at the fifty fathom level, on the lead lode, we have, in the past week, cut through an east and west lode, underlaying south about five feet in a fathom; its width is from eighteen to twenty inches, composed of spar, mundic, jack, and stones of ore. Since opening this lode the water has increased abominably; we suppose the lead lode in this part is heaved by the copper lode a few feet west. In the north end, at this level, the lead lode is from ten to twelve inches wide, good saving work—a promising end. Driving south, at the forty fathom level, the lode is eight inches big, making floucan, spar, and lead ore; going north the lode is six inches wide, saving work. The copper lode, going east at the thirty fathom level, is about two feet wide, with capel, spar, jack, mundic, and ore; ground favourable. In the western end, at this level, the lode is one foot wide, producing abundance of mundic and a little ore. At Hurldown we have no appearance yet of the lode in the western part; in the eastern part the lode is fourteen inches wide, composed of capel, peach, mundic, and some tin.

F. R. Rowe.

CORNUBIAN MINING COMPANY.

Oct. 17.—We have this day taken a thorough survey of all the underground operations, and have compared the present prospects with what was reported to you on the 1st instant, and the only alteration we find in appearances is, that the lode in the fifty fathom level, going west, is not so large, being altogether eighteen inches wide, and at present yielding but a small quantity of lead. The tributers in the new pitch in the back, immediately behind the said end, have a good course of ore; the sumpmen have got on slow with their work during the last fortnight, cutting the sixty fathom whim-plat, dividing and casing the shaft, &c., &c.; owing to so unusual a wet season, the constant rains have brought down so much water in the mine, that it is with much difficulty the sumpmen can remain in that place to work at all. We are getting on pretty well with the sinking and rising of Murray's western shaft. Clifford's eastern shaft is communicated to the twenty-four fathom level; prospects in the new pitch set there on the last setting-day, at the back of the sixteen fathom level, on the middle lode, look favourable. We sampled last Thursday computed 37½ tons of rich ore.

R. Rowe.

TREGOLLAN MINING COMPANY.

Oct. 18.—You will perceive, from the accompanying monthly setting report, that we set on Friday last eight tribute pitches, varying from 3s. to 10s. in the 1*l.* You will also observe that we have very considerably lessened our tutwork, having effected the different objects that we have had in operation during the last two or three months—viz., the completion of Baker's shaft from the thirty to the forty fathom level, cutting whim-plats, and sinking the several winzes at different levels—two of which having been communicated to the thirty fathom level, we have derived considerable advantage from ventilation, which will now enable us to work our tribute pitches at this level better than we have been able to do. I believe I stated in my last report that we have recently passed through twenty fathoms of productive ground at the thirty fathom level; and it may not be amiss for me also to state for your satisfaction, that the latter ten or twelve fathoms have produced ore worth (according to the price of last week) 16*l.* per fathom on an average, which cost us only 40s. per fathom for driving. It may also be necessary for me to observe, that the forty fathom level is now about ten fathoms behind the most productive ground, which will take us near another month to reach, and we have every reason to believe the result will be favourable. The lode being large at this level, we have not taken it all down as we have proceeded during the past week, consequently I cannot state the worth of it per fathom; I believe it is not rich, but the ground is favourable for extending. The present end, at the thirty fathom level east, is just as stated in my last—poor. In driving west from Baker's shaft, at this level, the lode is also unproductive, but we are induced to extend a few fathoms in this direction to prepare some ground that will set on tribute. In consequence of the adit level, east of Baker's shaft, continuing to be unproductive, we have thought proper to abandon it. The new north lode, at this level, is about a foot wide, and occasionally producing good stones of ore, but it being only about ten fathoms in depth from surface, we can scarcely expect much ore at this level. We shall have from fifty to sixty tons of ore (of about the same quality as our last) at the usual time for sampling, if the wet weather do not further obstruct us in our dressing operations. The ore being of a very peculiar nature, we find it very difficult to manage.

J. Ninnis.

GREAT WHEAL CHARLOTTE MINING COMPANY.

Oct. 19.—In sending my report of this mine, I beg to say the engine-shaft sinking under the eighty two fathom level is poor. The lode in the eighty-two fathom level west from shaft is five feet wide, and yielding one ton per fathom, worth 8*l.* per ton. The lode in the same level east from shaft is four feet wide, with some good stones of ore. The seventy-two fathom level west from shaft is poor at present; the lode in the stopes, back of this level, west from Williams's winze, is five feet wide, turning out three tons per fathom, worth 4*l.* 10s. per ton. The lode in the stopes, back of this level, east of Williams's winze, is six feet wide, worth 20*l.* per fathom. The lode in the back of this level east from shaft is three feet wide, worth 16*l.* per fathom. The winze sinking under this level east from shaft is worth 20*l.* per fathom. The winze sinking under this level west from shaft is worth 6*l.* per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the sixty-two fathom level west from shaft are worth 20*l.* per fathom. The winze sinking under the sixty-two fathom level east from shaft, on the north part of the lode, is worth 8*l.* per fathom. We have commenced sinking a new winze under the seventy-two fathom level west from shaft about twenty fathoms, which winze is turning out six tons per fathom, worth 4*l.* per ton.

S. Trevethan.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

Oct. 18.—Twenty Fathom Level—The lode in this level is about two feet wide, producing some stones of ore, with a promising appearance. Thirty Fathom Level—In driving east from east diagonal shaft the lode is from five to six feet wide, three feet on the north part good ore. Thirty-six Fathom Level—No lode broken in the winze east of Turton's shaft since setting-day; no ground sunk in the winze west of Turton's—the men have been engaged at surface raising stones for the new crushing machine. Forty Fathom Level—We can report no alterations in this end for several weeks past; the lode in the winze, sinking below this level, is two feet wide, and very good for ore. Forty-six Fathom Level—In driving east from Turton's shaft the lode is three feet wide, intersected with some small branches of ore; west of ditto the lode is from six to seven feet wide, and coarse in quality. James's Shaft—Sinking north of the lode. Fifty Fathom Level—In driving this level east from east diagonal shaft the lode is five feet wide, two feet ore, and of a fair quality; west from diagonal shaft the lode is four feet wide, with ore throughout. Diagonal Shaft—No lode broken since setting-day. Sixty Fathom Level, east of Williams's Shaft—The lode is about four feet wide, fifteen inches good ore; west of ditto the lode is four feet wide, with but little ore. Williams's Shaft—No lode broken in this shaft since survey-day.

W. Richards.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Oct. 11.—In the 125 fathom level the lode at present is intersected with small slide-courses, which have disordered the lode. In the 115 fathom level the lode is twenty inches wide, chiefly composed of capel, mixed with gravel work for silver-lead ores. In the 105 fathom level the lode is one foot in width, carrying branches of ore. In the ninety-five fathom level the lode is small and poor. In the eighty-five fathom level we are passing through good tribute ground, the lode being large and productive. In the seventy-five fathom level the lode is eighteen inches wide, intermixed with good branches of ore. In the sixty-five fathom level the lode is one foot wide, producing saving work. In the forty-five fathom level the lode is eighteen inches big, producing silver-lead ores, but not at present rich. In the tribute department our prospects are very encouraging; the men are working with spirit, and, taking them on the whole, they have a fair prospect of getting wages. We sampled on the 30th September, and which is for sale this day, a parcel of silver-lead ores, computed thirty-six tons.

J. Sprague.

FOREIGN MINES.

REAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY.

Mineral del Monte, August 10.—I have had the honour to receive the minute of the court of the 14th of May; I beg to say, in reply to the prominent subject therein noted—namely, the reduction of expenses, has had my unwearied attention; and, notwithstanding the fluctuation which must ever be expected in such an extensive concern as this, I continue to entertain the hope expressed in my letters to the court of the 27th April and 4th June—namely, that we may be enabled to reserve the new capital exclusively for the costs of the Dolores new engine. The only circumstance which may render the fulfilment of this condition doubtful, is the heavy expense which now, and for a few months hence, we must incur in the completion of the Acosta engine and pitworks, and buildings and erections of various kinds, which must necessarily accompany such a work. While these are in hand, however, we shall abate costs at other points as much as possible, where it can be done without prejudice to the concern, and thus help to accomplish our object. It is a subject of regret that the ley of the Biscaina ores continues low, as will be seen by the reports now forwarded from Acosta, Sacramento, &c., our silver produce would have fallen off very materially. The silver produce for July month, excluding one bar extracted from the shajo of San Miguel hacienda, was forty-nine bars, which were sent to Mexico yesterday. Estimate of costs and returns for August, comprising four weeks—costs £38,350; returns £30,330.—Loss £8000. Since the above estimate was made we have been able to work upon some good ores in Acosta shaft; and as most of these will be sent to Regla to be smelted immediately, I am led to hope that we may have two or three bars more than the number above stated. No material change in the prospects of the Biscaina vein has taken place since I wrote last. The vein in the winze, in the eighty vara level of San Hanson, is large and kindly, and contains what, from appearance, would be considered pretty good ore, but, on assay, it is found to be of so low a ley as not to pay for working; we have, therefore, suspended this work for the present, intending to resume it at a more suitable opportunity, for, as the ground is fair, and there is no water, we can easily sink to a suitable depth and drive a cross-cut to the north part of the vein which produced most of the ores found above. Having reached the end of the Tresse level east, which is poor, we are now clearing and examining a winze below that level, where the vein, for

some length, appears to have been worked out formerly for ore. Some of the vein which has been left contains some good azogue ore; we are, therefore, anxious to reach the bottom, as this may be the place referred to containing ore in the description given, some time since, of this mine by the old barreteros. Our hacienda reports show that the ley of the ores in the Biscania vein is still, upon the whole, rather declining. The best and most productive parts are still found between Terreros and S. Teresa and S. Teresa shaft, where we shall be enabled to extend our trials considerably when the lode is cut in the new level (named Taylor's) now driving south from the bottom of Terreros shaft, at 245 varas under the adit. We hope to reach the vein here in about five months, or in less time, if the ground be favourable, and no serious hindrance should occur. The water has abated a little in the Esperanza level, west of Guadalupe, and I have no doubt that we shall find the San Francisco bottoms dry. Our progress in this level has been checked, as already noticed in former dispatches, by the bursting out of the water and the quantity of rubbish it brought along with it, and by being obliged to return to drive upon the hard north part of the vein; having now, however, put the level again into a regular course of working, we expect to be able to avoid such difficulties in future, but our progress will be slower than if we could carry on the level on the south part as we had intended. In the San Bernancio winze we have cleared forty-three varas under the adit, and we are now going on favourably, after having experienced some delay by the crushing in of the south ground, which cleared several varas of what we had cleared in the winze. Here is an appearance of water, and the advantage of a free ventilation of air, which finds its way through the old workings of San Francisco shaft, from which we are led to hope that we shall find a clear level below. In the adit now driving north of San Vicente we have lately had a very kindly lode and some good ore, although in small quantity. The old mine of Carolina lies a little further to the north, and as it was very productive, and the former owners were prevented following the ore downwards on account of the water—this is, upon the whole, a promising point. I send you herewith a section of the workings of the Santa Brigida vein, including all the ground lying between the Acosta and Biscania veins. The greatest deposits of ore seem to have been found to the north and south of the extreme points we have yet reached in our new workings from this shaft; we may, therefore, entertain a hope that, by extending the levels towards these points, we may meet with something better than we have hitherto found. In favour of these operations the ground is fair, as it is generally in the Santa Brigida vein, where we can drive four varas as easily as we can one vara on the Biscania vein. The absence hitherto of heavy rain has caused the water to continue sinking, and that it has disappeared at Sacramento, San José, and La Luz, as well as in the old and new shafts at Acosta. You will observe that San José shaft stands in a favourable position for making trial of another part of Santa Brigida vein. We cleared and repaired the shaft last year, and sunk a few varas upon a large and kindly lode, which contained a little ore, but before we could make the trial we intended, by driving, the water rose and stopped our progress. We propose resuming the works at this point when the costs now incurred in completing the engine at Acosta shall have abated. At La Luz the best point we have seen is about twenty varas in length, between A and B (*see* the section). The vein is two varas, and the ore part two feet wide, easy for breaking, and produces, by assay, sixty marcs per monton. The winze at B has not yet been cleared; we suppose it to be good, as it is the deepest point which the natives reached when they worked here upwards of one hundred years ago. The vein from C to D, in the forty-seven vara level, produced smelting and azogue ores, the former assaying from 60 mcs. to 80 mcs., and the latter from 15 mcs. to 25 mcs. per monton. The south stopes, from A to C, are about twenty varas in length, producing ore, which assays from 30 mcs. to 40 mcs. per monton. In the end F there is a fine looking lode, with fair ground, but very little ore. The arch of ground G contains ore, worth from 30 mcs. to 40 mcs. per monton. La Luz ore, judging from its appearance, would seem to contain manganese and iron, and is what would be called gossan ore in Cornwall. It is very favourable for smelting, but does not give its ley of silver in the amalgamation process. It is rather singular that the ores of Sacramento, produced from the same vein, and resembling in appearance those of La Luz, are very favourable for reduction by amalgamation, as you will have seen in the hacienda reports. The ores, as far as we have yet seen, from all parts of the Acosta vein, are also very favourable for reduction per patio. I regret to state that the ores raised from the new winze in Mesillas, mentioned in my last, are of so low a ley as would afford no profit in working, it is therefore suspended. You have already been informed that the sinking of Acosta shaft had been resumed; I am glad to say that the vein has much improved, and that we are raising from thence some very good ores, the best of which we are now dispatching to Regiato to be smelted, in order to help the silver produce for the present month. On a moderate calculation, the value of the two classes of ores which we are procuring weekly from this point, is from $2000 to $2500. Within the last few days we have discovered another promising point in the eastern part of Acosta Mine, the nature of which will be seen in the following sketch:—[A plan of the part here alluded to is introduced, but as the following portion of the correspondence sufficiently explains the discovery a cut is rendered unnecessary].

We have for some time seen that at A, near the St. Domingo winze, at the Guadalupe level, a part of the vein had separated from and passed to the north-east of the branch A B, on which we drove to communicate with La Luz workings, on the Santa Brigida vein; and about the middle of last year we commenced the cross-cut B C, with a view to drive to and examine the north part of the vein above-mentioned. After driving several varas, and having cut and examined an unproductive part of the vein at D, this, amongst many other works, was suspended when the general reduction was made in October last. Seeing, however, that our funds had improved, and considering this an important point, it was resumed about two months since, and, as already stated, we have just met with a fine-looking lode at C, into which we have cut about two feet, and find it to consist of a kind of brown gossan ore, with native silver, such as we had some time since at Acosta shaft, which we found very profitable for reduction by amalgamation. One assay has produced 30 mcs. and another 60 mcs., but as we have not yet cut through the lodes, we must defer giving a more particular description. It certainly looks promising, and what renders it more so, is that it appears to be the main part of the vein which runs to the eastward, and upon which there are about 250 varas to the extent of the company's right; along the greater part of this length there is a very fine back of cleston of the vein, which seems to have been productive even from the surface, and nearly all the upper part of the vein has been worked out. These old workings have never yet been examined by the company, and it is possible that the forty vara level will be fifteen or twenty varas below the deepest of them, as they formerly could not proceed to any depth, owing to the water. The progress towards the completion of the engine at Acosta is favourable—the cylinder is screwed down, and Mr. Artha is going on fixing the remainder of the machinery with all convenient speed. The boiler-house is in progress; the ashes-pit and the seatings of the boilers are built up, and the two boilers have, within the last few days, been brought down from Dolores and lodged thereupon, and will soon be fixed. The stack will be commenced in a few days, and will be carried on at the same time that the remainder of the masonry and the boiler-house is in hand. Every effort will be used, and, I hope, the engine will move the latter part of next month, or early in October; as, however, the water still continues sinking in the mines, owing to the lateness of the rains, we are at present able to work them as effectually as if the engine had been in operation; and although the engine may be later in being put to work than was calculated, the interests of the company are not likely to suffer thereby.

August 23.—Our correspondence was dispatched on the 13th inst., and nothing in the concern, during the short period which has elapsed, to alter materially the state of affairs which I then described. The ores from the deep workings of the Biscania still continue of the same low ley of which we have have had so often cause to complain, and which so greatly affects our silver produce. Whether any amendment in this respect will take place in the vein at Taylor's, now driving from Terreros, is difficult to say. There is some slight improvement at some points going below the Socorro level, but such appearances are not to be relied upon without further trial. Our best chance of help is from the Biscania, which seems to be from the high ground in the west, in the neighbourhood of San Francisco, to which our operations have been so long directed. In the Esperanza level, the ground, I regret to say, continues hard and difficult. The clearing of San Benancio winze, however, has lately gone on favourably, and we have now reached and secured about forty-five varas under the adit, and if the statements we have received of the depth of the old workings be correct, we ought, in a month or two, to see some part of the bottoms. We had hoped to find some of the old workings clear, and to have made a speedier progress towards the bottom, but hitherto, unfortunately, all the old winzes and levels have been found choked and generally quite full. In Sacramento and Santa Ynez no change has occurred worthy of notice. Although we have had some heavy rains, I am glad to say that the water still continues to sink slowly at Acosta, where, in the Diagonal shaft, the vein continues very good; the only drawback with respect to this point being, that the ores have not hitherto extended more than about five varas in length. In the cross-cut B C, at Guadalupe level, referring to the sketch contained in my last letter, we have cut through the lode at C, which is two varas wide, and contains about three-fourths of a vara of ore, of a good quality, having upon the whole a better appearance in going downwards than upwards. We are now driving west at C and east at A, to communicate, and in the latter there is a promising lode, with some ore, so that, upon the whole, this part of the mine is very encouraging. La Luz workings present the same favourable appearance as described in my last, without any variation worthy of notice. Within the last week we have made rather an interesting discovery, by which the doubtful question as to the existence of the Santa Brigida vein, to the south of the Biscania, is now solved. The Biscaina miners were of opinion that the Santa Brigida, on forming a junction with the latter at San Vicente, proceeded along with it south-eastward, and that, consequently, no vein corresponding with the Santa Brigida could be traced southward beyond the Biscania vein. Many circumstances strengthened this opinion—first, no workings at the surface can be seen to indicate the existence of the Santa Brigida to the south as there are to the north of the Biscaina, and all former trials in the Condés, and the company's time at the adit level, and other points in the mine, with a view to ascertain whether the Santa Brigida passed to the south, has hitherto proved successful. I am glad to state that the silver produce of this month will probably be forty-six bars, or five bars over the estimate.

Mines' Report.

August 9.—Having reached the end of the Sereso level, east of St. Ramon shaft, and finding the vein poor, we have commenced to clear a winze below the level, at twenty seven varas east of Santa Barbara winze, in the east part of which there is a little azogue ore. In San Gregorio winze, sinking below the eighty vara level, eighty-four varas east of cross-cut San Ramon, there is a large vein, with moderate ground, but poor. In the Santiago, or 191 vara level, west of Dolores Diagonal shaft, the destajeros have been employed in taking down ground in the south side of the level, where there is some azogue ore; the lode, in going west of cross-cut, is at present poor. In the Jubileo, or 116 vara level, driving south, on the Santa Brigida vein, sixty-four varas east of Dolores Diagonal shaft, the lode is from one and a half to two varas wide, but no east wall of the vein—favourable ground, but poor. The ground is hard in the back of the Esperanza level, stoping east of Santa Teresa shaft, to make room for launders to carry the water to San Cayetano shaft through San Pedro level. At Taylor's new cross-cut, or 245 vara level, south of Terreros shaft, the ground is hard for driving, having communicated the level from Las Nieves to Sereso winze, at twenty-two and a half varas below San Felipe level; the destajeros are now stoping east of Sereso winze, at the level of El Socorro, where the lode is from two to two and a quarter varas wide, with smelting and azogue ore. Since the communication of Socorro level to Sereso winze the barreteros have been employed in opening ground, north, south, and back of level, where there is azogue, with some smelting ore; the vein is about two and a half varas wide, but hard ground. In the Socorro, or 220 vara level, driving west of cross-cut, at Terreros shaft, there is some azogue ore and moderate ground. We have destajeros stoping the bottom of San Felipe level, west of San Crisotomo winze, where there is azogue and smelting ore; vein about one and a quarter vara wide. In the stopes west of San Clemente winze, ten varas below the San Felipe level, the lode is one and a half vara wide, with azogue and some smelting ore. There is also azogue and some smelting ore in the stopes east of San Pedro winze, about eleven varas below La Cruz level. In the stopes east and west of S. Joaquin winze, from twelve to sixteen varas below S. Miguel level, there is azogue and smelting ore; lode from one and a quarter to one and a half vara wide. In the Esperanza, or 118 vara level, west of Guadalupe shaft, the ground is hard, with a little azogue ore; there is still a large stream of water coming from this end, but the quantity is less than it was some months since. In the past month we have had some hindrance in clearing San Bernancio winze, below the adit, 227 varas west of Guadalupe shaft, by a large piece of ground falling from the south side, near the bottom, but it is now secured, and we are again clearing the winze, which is full of attle, old timber, &c. The clearing of San Francisco shaft, below the adit, has, for the last few days, gone on slowly, as we have met with very large rocks and old timber; but seeing now the rocks are nearly all gone, we may hope to get on much better, especially as we have a new whim erected in addition to the former ones. In the stopes north and south of winze below the adit, seventy varas south of San Vicente shaft, there is favourable ground, with azogue ore; there is also azogue ore in the stopes south of San Cristobel winze, about fifteen varas below the 182 vara level, at seventy varas south of same shaft. In the forty-eight vara level, driving south from cross-cut, at El Sacramento shaft, on the Santa Brigida vein, there is favourable ground, with a small quantity of azogue ore; vein from one and a half to one and three-quarters of a vara wide. In the same level driving north of cross-cut, there is some azogue ore. In the twenty-five vara level, driving south of cross-cut, on the same vein, the lode is at present poor, with moderate ground. We have communicated the rise in the back of the twenty-five vara level, 100 varas north of cross-cut, to adit, and have resumed the driving north, where the vein is two varas wide, in favourable ground, but at present poor. There are destajeros employed in different places above the twenty-five vara level, north and south of cross-cut, to raise azogue ore. In the beginning of the past week we commenced a new winze below the twenty-five vara level, seventy-five varas south of cross-cut, where there is azogue, with some smelting ore, in favourable ground. San Pascal winze, below the twenty-five vara level, was communicated with the forty-eight vara level in the past week. The ground is still hard in the Aviadero adit, driving south of the Belio vein. There is favourable ground in Aguascalientes shaft, sinking below the adit level; the vein is from one and a quarter to one and a half vara wide, with stones of azogue ore, of rather a low ley. Finding the water gone from San Pedro shaft, at Acosta, we resumed sinking about three weeks since; the bearers, cistern, &c., are fixed for the first plunger-lift, at forty-six varas below the adit, and two Englishmen are now employed cutting hitches for rod-stays, indoor catches, and sundry other works. About three weeks since we resumed sinking the Acosta shaft, on the vein where we find a good lode of smelting ore and azogue ore going down, but having again met with water, we have commenced to drive west, at the bottom of the shaft, where there is a good lode of azogue and smelting ore, with some native silver. In the Guadalupe, or forty vara level, driving east of Acosta shaft, on a north vein, the ground is at present hard; vein about one and a quarter vara wide, and contains some azogue ore. In driving north, at the Guadalupe level, sixty-eight varas east of Acosta shaft, we have just touched the vein, where we find some stones of good ore, but as yet have not made any trial of it. In the level driving north of San Juan winze, fifteen varas below the Guadalupe level, on the north part of La Luz working, there is azogue, with smelting ore. In the stopes north of the rise above the forty-seven vara level, north of La Luz winze, there is a good lode of azogue and smelting ore, in favourable ground; there is also azogue and smelting ore in the stopes north and south of La Luz winze, below the forty-seven vara level, and moderate ground for working.

MINING NOTICES.

[Under this head we purpose collecting such paragraphs as may appear in the provincial and other Journals, having reference to discoveries and improvements in mining operations at home and abroad. It is hardly necessary to observe, that we must not be considered to admit the correctness of the information conveyed, which, in too many instances, requires cautious investigation—the sanguine expectations of parties in some instances, and the want of honesty in others, throwing a degree of responsibility on a Journal in giving publicity to reports, which we do not intend taking upon ourselves.]

Discovery of Gold Mines in Brazil.—The advices from Brazil are deemed more cheering, with regard to the mining operations in that part of the world; each account by the last three packets having exceeded the preceding one in point of importance. The latest despatch of all from the Cocaes mines observes, that, after an unsuccessful search of eight years, two valuable gold veins have been discovered.—*Daily papers.*

Valuable Discovery.—An important discovery of large strata of coal has been made at Buckow, a small village not far from Berlin; a company has been formed for working the mine, which promises to be so abundant that manufacturers and steam-engines will probably soon be supplied with coal at half its present price. When it is known that the Berlin manufactories employ about 40,000 workmen, the importance of this discovery will be easily understood.—*German paper.*

Mineral Treasures of South Australia.—Great hopes are entertained, it appears, of a rich discovery of mineral wealth near Adelaide:—"It has long been known to scientific observers (says the *South Australian Register*), that the mountain ranges contained mineral productions of great value. M. Menge's geological collection at present exhibits numerous specimens of gold, silvery lead, copper, and iron ores, found in the more northerly districts, and no doubt exists that the hills immediately behind Adelaide are rich in mineral wealth. A few weeks ago, indeed, this fact was placed beyond doubt, by the accidental discovery of a splendid mineral in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, combining, in proportions not yet exactly ascertained, lead, silver, and antimony; the ore is in the greatest profusion, and of unequalled richness. In the true South Australian spirit of enterprise, a company has been formed to work the mine, and arrangements have been already made to ship a considerable quantity of the ore in the *Cygnet*, Capt. Dalton, now loading for London. Our friends at home, therefore, will be able at once to put to the test of ocular demonstration the statement we have now the satisfaction of making."

Copper Mines in Australia.—The Adelaide papers announce that among the latest mineral discoveries was a stratum of copper, of good quality, at Noarlunga, which was being worked.

Coal in Australia.—We heartily congratulate our townsmen and fellow colonists upon the now certain prospect that we can be supplied regularly with coal of a superior quality from Lake Macquarie—the *Ann* has arrived here with the first cargo ever imported from that port. We have seen some of the coal; it is certainly of a very rich quality, and burns and cakes as well as the best English coal. We trust that some exertions will be made in the next session of council to break the present disgraceful monopoly of the coal trade held by the Australian Agricultural Company; the age of monopolies has been numbered with the days that were, and free citizens will never tolerate such an infringement on their rights and privileges. As this coal so nearly touches the pockets of every man who has a hearth, so it is the bounden duty of all to resist that which robs him to enrich another.—*Sydney paper.*

Great St. George Mines.—Report says that these mines will work about Christmas, 1841. There must be an immense outlay in them before the adventurers can expect a return; and it is on this account, as is generally supposed, that they do not proceed. At the time the mine stopped she was yielding handsome profits; and the following is given as the reason for her having been stopped working. Mr. Cresswell, the then copper lessee of the Duchy, had twelve months more before his term would expire, for which time the adventurers offered him 300*l.* for the dues of the mine; this offer Mr. Cresswell refused, saying that his price was 1500*l.*, and unless he could have that the dues should be paid as before. The adventurers refused to meet his demand, and accordingly the mine stopped.—*Cornwall Gazette.*

Royal Polberro Consols Mine.—The spirited adventurers of this mine, having obtained a copper sett from the Lords of the Manor of Trevaunance, are now erecting an engine on the Old Polberro shaft to enable them to explore the lease.—*Ibid.*

MINE ACCIDENTS.

School for Mechanics attached to Ironworks.—We learn, by the *Welshman*, that, in consequence of what transpired at the inquest held on the bodies of the unfortunate persons killed at the late melancholy accident at Penydarran, it has been suggested that one school at least should be attached to each of the ironworks, to teach mechanics the principles of the engines, boilers, &c., to the workmen engaged in those ingenious, but often perilous, departments.—It is truly astonishing how well the workmen discharge their duties, when it is considered how few the advantages they obtain to learn the principles of engineering, &c.; since classes have been formed for the benefit of engineers on railroads, why should not those employed on the ironworks have equal advantages? We know that some of the ironmasters are anxious to disseminate useful knowledge among the men; and we can pledge ourselves that it would be their interest to have specific classes for the objects alluded to. In most of the works there are old agents fully competent to act as teachers, and thus theory and practice would be combined.

Explosion of Fire-damp at Briestwistle, Dewsbury—Five Lives Lost.—A melancholy case of fire-damp explosion took place on Tuesday last at Messrs. Stansfield and Briggs's pit, Briestwistle, near Dewsbury, by which five human beings were hurried into eternity. At the time the accident happened there were three other persons in the pit at work, but they escaped, not even hearing the explosion. Soon after the explosion occurred, the overlooker and John Margison, a coal miner, entered the pit, which was then filled with the "after damp," and some time elapsed before it could be ventilated. No satisfactory explanation was given as to the cause of the accident, but it is supposed to have arisen from the greasy state of a lamp used by one of the men, and therefore more liable to become inflammable. From the evidence at the inquest, it appeared that the currents of fresh air have been rather strong than otherwise, and therefore no blame can be attached in the present instance to the proprietors.

Butterley Company's Limestone Quarry, near Crich.—A serious accident happened to a man of the name of Rowe, while at work in this quarry; a piece of stone fell from a considerable height upon his head, and fractured his skull in a shocking manner. He was instantly conveyed home in a cart, where he now lies in a hopeless state.

Fatal Consequences of an Act of Folly.—As Edward Chapman was at work at the bottom of a limestone quarry, on Thursday week, one of the men at the top, named Roe, threw a piece of stone down the quarry, which struck the deceased on the back part of his head, giving him a mortal wound.

Stewart's Quarry, Lochee.—John Scott, a quarrier, was killed by falling from a bridge of planks into the quarry.

Earl Dudley's Collieries, Brierley Hill.—Samuel Timmins lost his life at one of the collieries on the estate of the late Earl of Dudley; he was engineer for the pits, and alone, so that it is not known how his death was occasioned, but it appears that the beam of the engine from some cause fell, and precipitated him nearly forty feet.

Carr Pit, Duxbury. As Joseph Swift, who had been working in this pit, was coming up in a tub, together with a companion named Goulding, a coal basket, containing upwards of 4 cwt of coal, fell down, doing Swift so much injury as to cause almost instant death; Goulding fortunately escaped.

Thornsley's Colliery, Chesworth.—As W. Atkinson was employed in getting coal at this colliery, the work suddenly gave way, and, falling upon him, crushed him dreadfully.

Court Granville's Colliery, Swadlincote.—On Friday last, whilst Thomas Argil, a butty collier, was at work in the pit, a quantity of earth fell upon him, and for a short time almost buried him. He was taken out, and found to be dreadfully crushed, but is now in a fair way of recovery.

Walton, Derbyshire.—An inquest was held here on Thursday last, on W. Dobbs, who, it appeared, had been working in a coal-pit, and that while so employed a piece of bind fell upon him, and killed him.

Iron Trade in Pennsylvania.—Great exertions are in progress to bring the iron mines and furnaces of Pennsylvania into extensive practical operation. The importance of the iron trade may be judged of by the following imports of iron, nearly the whole of which is from England:—

In 1835	$3,114,9[illegible]	In 1838	$3,51[illegible]
1836	4,621,[illegible]	1839	[illegible]
1837	[illegible]		

Coal, Cast-Iron, and Lead Imported into France.—We quote the following particulars from a return made by the Commissioners of Customs, giving an account of the quantities of the principal kinds of merchandise imported into France during the eight months of the year 1841, with the amount of duty paid on them, and the quantity remaining in the King's stores at the end of the month of August, and which, it will be seen, shows a considerable surplus of importation over consumption:—

	Arrived.	Consumed.	Duty paid.	Rem. in store.
Coal	[illegible] kil.	[illegible] kil.	[illegible]	[illegible] kil.
Cast-iron	19,171,873	17,64[illegible]	1,194,[illegible]	7,5[illegible]
Lead	10,[illegible]	9,867,917	545,0[illegible]	1,7[illegible]

The Coal Trade.—We regret to observe that the coal trade of this port is still in a very depressed state; great differences of opinion exist as to the causes of this state of things, but without entering on this subject, we may state that we quite agree with many of the shipowners of this port, in the opinion that the coalfactors press sales far too eagerly when prices are low. For instance, there have been ninety ships sold, for the last three market days, at 20*s.* 6*d.* for best Sunderland Wall's End; now, we do think it is by no means doubtful that, had only one-half of these vessels been brought to market, at least 21*s.* 6*d.* could have been obtained. Unless the coalfactors can plead positive orders from their employers, the shipowners, their conduct certainly does appear reprehensible.—*Northern Times.*

New Plan for the Combustion of Smoke.—(*From a correspondent.*)—We understand that a very simple process has been recently adopted by Mr. D. Stow, at Port Eglinton Works, Glasgow, by which, at a trifling expense, upwards of 20 per cent. has been saved in coals. It is the first time the principle has been applied to the ordinary furnaces of a steam-engine; its adoption would render high chimney-stalks almost unnecessary, as for twenty-five minutes out of thirty, four furnaces emit no more smoke than is observable from the vent of a common kitchen fire. The principle proceeded upon in making the experiment was this—that no more air be admitted under the furnace than is necessary to support combustion, and none at all above the fire, it being evident that every particle of air which passes under or over the furnace, additional to what is necessary, only puts out the flame and turns it into smoke, as certainly as water does, although more slowly.

New Method of Determining Nitrogen.—In a letter addressed by Berzelius to Prof. Erdmann, and published in the *Journ. f. Prakt. Chem.*, we find the following important notice:—"On preparing the interesting memoir of Dumas on the decomposition of organic substances, by the action of the hydrate of potash, for my annual report, it occurred to me that nitrogenous bodies should, when so treated, give off the whole amount of their nitrogen as ammonia, which may be received in muriatic acid just in the same manner as carbonic acid in a solution of potash, and weighed as ammonia-chloride of platinum. I am following up this idea with M. Plantamour. To guard against the formation of cyanogen, we have commenced with compounds of cyanogen, which give ammonia just as well as sal-ammoniac and lime. If, indeed, all should succeed according to the present appearances, what a valuable and easy control in determinations of nitrogen we shall thus obtain! We make the experiments in the same way as the usual organic analyses, and pass the vapours over a strongly-heated mixture of the hydrate of potash and hydrate of lime, to decompose such bodies as, for instance, anil (C[illegible] H[illegible] + N H[illegible])."

New Locomotive.—M. de Ridder has completed a new locomotive, in which he has found means to turn to account the quantity of steam which is suffered to escape in other locomotives. The result of this improvement is a great saving of fuel, besides diminishing the weight. The dimensions of these new locomotives are such as to hinder the use of them on iron railways. Perhaps M. de Ridder had in view the realization of his projected railway by St. Nicholas. However that may be, we have examined attentively this machinery in all its parts, and it appears to us to be one of the most satisfactory of the kind hitherto made in Belgium.—*Brussels paper.*

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

Bolivar Mining Association	Offices	Oct. 26	11-12
Tamar Silver-Lead Mining Company	44, Finsbury-square	28	2.
Cheltn. & Gt. Western Union R'way	Stroud	28	–.
North Midland Railway	Station, Leeds	29	12-1.
Basingstoke Canal Navigation	Law Institution, Chancery-l.	Nov. 1	3.
Talacre Coal and Iron Company	Office	5	12-1.
Mexican and South American Co.	9, New Broad-street	11	1.
British Iron Company	London Tavern	Nov. 29	12-1.

CALLS.

East Tretoll Mining Company	4s.	Oct. 25.	Barclay and Co.
North Midland Railway	5l.	29.	Glyn and Co.
St. John del Rey Mining Co.	10s.	Nov. 9.	Barclay and Co.
London and Blackwall Railway	2l.	16.	Office.
Cambrian Iron and Spelter Co.	2½l.	Dec. 29.	London Joint-Stock Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

Cobre Copper Mining Company	2l. per share	Office	Oct. 28.
United Hills Mining Company	10s. per share	Office	28.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND.—The meetings of the proprietors take place half yearly, and the reports, with the accounts, and particulars of all business transacted thereat, regularly appear in our columns—for any further information "R. J." must apply to the secretary, Mr. R. Purdy, at the company's offices, 27 Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin.

"A. B. C."—Our correspondent is informed that the figure would be 25*l.*, if the number issued be 500. It is alone with the desire of meeting our correspondent's wishes that this could be effected. Will "A. B. C." state, in confidence, where a communication will reach him, that further particulars may be entered into?

ON INCRUSTATION IN BOILERS.—The letter of our correspondent shall appear in our next.

THEORY OF THE STEAM ENGINE.—The reply of the Count de Pambour to the communication of Mr. J. Parkes will be inserted in our next.

The proceedings of the London Electrical Society are necessarily postponed, from the late hour at which the report reached us.

In consequence of the numerous applications made to the Editor on subject of Advertisements which have appeared in the columns of the MINING JOURNAL, *with reference to articles or materials used in the working of mines and the construction of railways, arrangements have been partially effected, whereby all information necessary can be acquired on application at the office of the Journal, as also reference made to the various models, plans, drawings, and specifications, and where specimens may be seen, it being intended to devote a room to that express purpose.—It is further announced, that measures are in course of being taken for rendering the office of the* MINING JOURNAL *the medium of acquiring information on all matters connected with mineral property, where plans and particulars of estates and mining materials for disposal may be consulted and obtained. Experienced agents in the several mining districts will undertake surveys and furnish plans, sections, and reports, on mineral property and mining undertakings.*

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23, 1841.

It is now some time since we observed upon the large imports of copper ore from the mines of Cuba and Chili, of which the rapidly increasing quantity of late calls for especial notice, as the subject must necessarily press itself on the attention of the miner, if not on that of the Government. The remarks we propose making will be brief, as our object will be rather to give data, from whence deductions may be drawn, than to argue on the policy of the introduction of some measure whereby the home miner may be protected.

We have oft observed on the sulphur mines of this country, and the abuses committed by the Neapolitan Government—we have endeavoured to attract the attention of our own Government and the legislative body—we have also memorialised the Privy Council of the Board of Trade, without any beneficial result attendant on our exertions, which, we fear, is to be ascribed to the apathy which pervades the mining interest—a subject ably treated on by a correspondent, whose letter appears in our columns.

With reference to the copper mines of this country, a brief review of the produce for the past three years, and the import of foreign ores, will suffice, as demonstrative of the necessity of measures being adopted for the protection of the home miner.

The produce of Cornwall for the past three years amounts to 3,140,000*l.*, and that of Ireland and Wales to about 470,000*l.*—making a total of 3,610,000*l.* In the same interval, we find the produce of foreign mines to be 1,746,000*l.*, or nearly one-half the amount of the mines of Great Britain; and when it is reflected on that the greater portion of the ore from Cuba and Chili is the produce of two or three mines, it becomes a serious question as to the consequences which any further extent of operations in those countries may have on our mining industry at home.

As illustrative of the rapid increase of the returns of the foreign mines, we take those of the Cobre Mining Association, which we find for the past four years give the following results:—

PRODUCE OF THE COBRE MINES FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS.

	Years.	Tons.	Av. price per ton.	Amount.
Year ending June 30,	1838	5,925	£19 5 6	£118,152 13 0
"	1839	7,336	18 4 0	141,210 18 6
"	1840	12,934	16 10 9	213,872 19 0
"	1841	20,709	13 17 0	331,503 14 3

Here is an instance of the increasing prosperity of the mines of Cuba, without reference to the Santiago Mines, which have produced 162,344*l.* 3s. 6d. in the past eighteen months, without taking into account other private adventures in the island. If, again, we take Chili, we find that the ore shipped from that country, and sold by public ticketing at Swansea, is as follows:—

SALES OF ORES FROM CHILI FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS.

	Years.	Tons.	Average price.	Amount.
Chili	1839	10,138	£20 15 6	£212,304 12 0
ditto	1840	9,959	26 10 6	261,533 5 0
ditto	1841	10,651	23 0 0	245,345 0 6

To render the preceding tables, however, more perfect, we subjoin the total amount of foreign ores sold in the past three years, although our observations are more immediately directed to the mines of Cuba and Chili—indeed, the others are comparatively insignificant, but necessary to be included, so as to render the tabular matter in accordance with the Ticketing Papers, from whence we have taken our data.

FOREIGN MINES FOR THREE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1841.

	Years.	Tons.	Average price.	Amount.
Cuba	1839	10,378	£18 6 0	£189,948 18 6
ditto	1840	20,148	16 16 6	328,900 0 6
ditto	1841	36,764	12 18 6	475,847 0 0
Chili	1839	10,138	20 18 6	212,304 12 6
ditto	1840	9,959	26 10 6	261,533 5 0
ditto	1841	10,651	23 19 0	245,345 0 6
Norway	1839	733	13 19 8	10,250 16 0
ditto	1840	330	19 6 7	6,379 13 0
ditto	1841	93	9 1 0	840 14 0
Sundry mines	1839	761	10 9 9	7,985 11 0
ditto	1840	29	26 19 0	779 6 6
ditto	1841	717	8 0 0	5,607 7 6
		100,602	£17 6 6	£1,745,720 7 6

In addition to these sales, it may be remarked that the sales of ores from the Cobre Mines since 30th June last, exclusive of the present week's sale, amount to 4658 tons, averaging 16*l.* 6s. 3d. per ton, or a gross amount of 76,011*l.* 10s. 6d.; those of Santiago 2083 tons, average price 16*l.* 6s., or 33,661*l.* 13s. 6d., which, with other small parcels, make a total of 6786 tons, average per ton 16*l.* 4s. 6d., or 110,191*l.* 14s. 6d.—sold in a space little exceeding three months. The sales this week from Cuba amount to 1061 tons, yielding 17,497*l.* 1s.; the ores announced for sale on the 27th are 1277 tons, and for the 10th proximo 2514 tons—so that, within three weeks, the quantity of Cuba ores sold will be 4852 tons, which, taking the average price of the last sale, would give 80,058*l.*—an amount so large, when compared with former sales, that we cannot foresee the consequences which may be naturally expected to result from this influx of copper ore from the mines of Cuba alone. As regards the mines of Chili, the sales since 30th June last amount to 3275 tons, at an average price per ton of 22*l.* 8s., producing 73,611*l.* 18s. 6d., exclusive of the sale this week, which amounted to 7147*l.* 16s. 6d.—making, together, 80,759*l.* 15s.; this, added to those from Cuba, give an aggregate of 208,448*l.* 10s. 6d. as the amount of sales since 30th June last—thus bringing the amount nearly equal to the produce of the mines of Cornwall.

The following tables, drawn up from official documents, will be found to be useful in entering upon the question, with reference to the imports of foreign copper ore, and the export of foreign copper (supposed to be) produced from the ore so imported:—

QUANTITY OF FOREIGN COPPER ORE IMPORTED.

1834	Cwt. 139,740
1835	278,900
1836	368,387
1837	389,930
1838	541,343
1839	603,902
1840	838,904
Total	3,161,106

It will be seen from the preceding table, that the quantity of copper ore imported within the past seven years is 158,055 tons 6 cwt., which, if taken at 15*l.* per ton, would give—say, 2,370,000*l.* We will next take the quantity of foreign copper (or such as is assumed to be foreign) exported, which we find to be 29,920 tons 14 cwt.; this, taken at 90*l.* per ton, for we avoid entering into minutiæ, would give 2,700,000*l.* as the value of foreign copper sold in the continental markets—thus prescribing to such extent the admission of the produce of British mines.

QUANTITY OF FOREIGN COPPER, THE PRODUCE OF FOREIGN ORES, EXPORTED.

1834	Cwt. 23,714
1835	55,456
1836	38,781
1837	103,105
1838	110,924
1839	112,830
1840	153,604
Total	598,414

We now proceed to take a review of the operations of our home mines, from which it will be seen that the quantity of copper ore sold by public ticketing, in the past three years, from the mines of England, Ireland, and Wales, was 576,865 tons, the value being 3,641,741*l.* 9s. 3d., while the amount of sales of foreign ores for the like period was 100,602 tons, yielding 1,745,720*l.* 7s. 6d., of which 48,325 tons, or 727,640*l.* 1s. in amount, was sold in the twelve months ending 30th June, giving proof of the increasing returns of the foreign mines. To render this more clear with reference to our home undertakings, we submit the following table:—

PRODUCE OF HOME MINES FOR THREE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1841.

	Years.	Tons.	Average price.	Amount.
Cornwall	1839	209,025	£7 6 5	£1,530,293 3 6
ditto	1840	147,266	5 7 6	792,758 3 6
ditto	1841	147,846	6 1 6	819,949 2 0
Ireland	1839	23,290	6 8 6	143,447 12 6
ditto	1840	23,341	5 15 3	134,534 15 0
ditto	1841	16,220	7 13 6	134,442 7 6
Wales	1839	2,830	6 12 6	18,832 16 0
ditto	1840	1,796	5 8 0	9,747 14 6
ditto	1841	1,456	4 11 6	7,060 9 0
Crown & Margam	1839	1,798	7 16 0	14,030 6 6
Sundry mines	1839	608	3 3 4	1,927 6 3
ditto	1840	711	3 9 6	2,472 12 0
ditto	1841	678	3 3 0	2,245 1 0
		576,865	£6 5 6	£3,611,741 9 3

We have now placed before our readers accurate data, from which they can draw their own deductions as to the position of our home mines, and the necessity or otherwise of protection being afforded them. That the tabular matter introduced may, however, be brought more directly under notice, we invite attention to the following:—

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1841.

	Tons.	Average price.	Amount.
Cornwall	504,137	£6 4 8	£3,143,000 9 0
Ireland	61,851	7 3 6	413,424 15 0
Wales	6,082	5 18 0	35,640 19 0
Crown and Margam Cos.	1,798	7 16 0	14,030 6 6
Sundry home mines	1,997	3 4 0	6,644 19 3
Cuba	67,290	14 15 6	994,695 17 6
Chili	30,658	22 9 0	719,193 17 6
Norway	1,156	15 2 0	17,471 3 0
Sundry foreign mines	1,997	9 10 6	14,371 5 0
	676,567	£7 18 6	£5,357,461 16 9

There remains but little for us to add, but, with the view of rendering this retrospect perfect, we subjoin the average standard, produce, and price, with the total amount of sales in Cornwall and Swansea for the like period of three years:—

		Av. stand.	Av. prod.	Av. price.	Total sales.
Cornwall	1839	£110 2 0	7¼	£5 17 0	£932,397 12 6
ditto	1840	108 10 0	7½	5 7 6	792,758 3 6
ditto	1841*	119 6 0	7½	6 1 6	819,949 2 0
Swansea	1839†	97 4 0	14½	12 1 6	927,995 11 0
ditto	1840	94 10 0	13	11 19 6	674,013 4 0
ditto	1841	97 13 0	17½	14 14 6	871,347 14 0

* Exclusive of purchases by the Miners' Company.

† These sales include Irish and Welsh ores, in addition to those from foreign mines.

We have, at some trouble, collated the several tables here presented, in the expectation that a subject of so much importance will be fairly canvassed during the interval which must elapse ere Parliament re-assembles, and with the hope that it will be brought under the notice of the Legislature. Our columns will be open to any communication touching on the question, and we shall be at all times ready to devote our attention in any way which may appear to be best calculated to have the effect of affording encouragement and protection to the mining industry of this, our country, and the Sister Isle.

We this week present to our readers the counter-statement of Mr. Alderman THOMAS WOOD, Mr. WARWICK WESTON, Mr. Alderman HYNDMAN (of Dublin), Mr. Alderman HODGES (of Dublin), Mr. DAVIS, and the other convicted concoctors of the Talacre robbery—convicted by their own report, although, we believe, in a court of law, the evidence would not be taken—not so much, perhaps, on account of the impure source from whence it emanates, but that the legal ingenuity of Mr. Alderman THOMAS WOOD, Mr. WIRE, and Mr. HORNIDGE would endeavour to make it appear that the confession was unfairly extorted from the parties against whom the charges are made, and, consequently, that they were entitled to a verdict of acquittal.

We stated last week that it was not our intention to make any remarks until the counter-statement (now inserted) should be before the proprietors, whereby they might place it in juxta-position with that of the directors, or, rather, we should say, that drawn up by Mr. ASHURST. The present report, which purports to be the answers of the concoctors to the charges which appeared in our Journal of last week, has been drawn up nominally by Mr. HORNIDGE, but the jesuitry and casuistry which pervades it throughout, treating, as it does, on irrelevant matter, while the main charges are glanced over, tell us at once who are the real authors of this precious document. We shall briefly review this "damnatory" exculpatory effusion, and, having so done, defer making further remarks until next week, as in the meantime we are given to understand that a rejoinder will appear, when new facts will come out. This is real business, lawyer *versus* lawyer—"When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war;" and, although it will be a bloodless battle, a mere black and white controversy, yet we apprehend that the clients of Messrs. WIRE and HORNIDGE will not get their verdict of acquittal, but that they will (aye, even Mr. Alderman Wood) wish they had not attempted evasion, by legal tricks and artifices, to conceal the truth, but merely pleaded guilty, and thrown themselves on the commiseration of the court of proprietors, who might have shown some leniency under the circumstance of—much time, much law, and, what is more valuable, especially to the unfortunate shareholders—much money—being saved by their plea of guilty. But they will not do this, no—lawyers must be employed to defend the abused and much injured *innocents*, and Mr. Alderman THOMAS WOOD, who has himself for a client, and *ergo* himself for a lawyer (of which, by-the-bye, a word or two anon), and who has ever disavowed any knowledge of overcharge for the property (!), division of spoil, &c.—who was further, chairman of the committee of inquiry, in addition to his various other offices, is here made to say, that, exclusive of the "small trifle" which LEVASON and BAKER are known to have given over to certain parties, that he, the immaculate Alderman, was to receive, in paid-up shares, 4000*l.* as his proportion—the remainder, so far as 35,000*l.* goes, being divided as set forward in the counter-statement, although we are not disposed to admit the accuracy of the representations therein made.

We must, however, to the "reply" (how dreadfully words are tortured). We are first told how WOOD, WESTON, DAVIS, and JENKINS tried to get up a railway at Chester—next how the three latter talked with Mr. BAKER, and employed the eminent engineer, whose estimate is a disgrace to him as long as the names of "Talacre" and "BAGNALL" shall be remembered—how it was thought prudent to purchase 150 acres at 50*l.* per acre, or 7500*l.*, paying one-seventh royalty for the coal, the ironstone being capable of being raised at one fourth the expense of that of other districts, with a nominal royalty, while that of Staffordshire was 9s. to 14s. (!)—and how this trio doubled the purchase, making it 300 acres for 15,000*l.*, with a preference to other land *if a company was formed.* Thus we find matters to stand about the middle of December 1838, for these gentlemen, having failed in their intended operations at surface, were determined to do something underground, and, we need hardly say, underhand.

We have now arrived at a period when seventeen gentlemen (mark the number) were to work these collieries and ironstone property, having to pay 15,000*l.*, on which a deposit of 10 per cent. was to be paid on a certain day, and accordingly 100*l.* per share was *agreed* to be subscribed by these said seventeen originals. Time and facts disclose that they subscribed not one shilling. Now, it is somewhat curious that Mr. Alderman WOOD was not one of the originators of the measure, yet we find him the purchaser, the vendor, the trustee, the chairman, and the solicitor of the property and affairs of the company. Instead of seventeen vendors who are represented in this statement (which is as open as any *Wire* work that has come under our notice), we find that they have dwindled down to the lesser half, or eight; and these gentlemen were, as we shall proceed to show, to receive 35,000*l.*, *plus* the "trifle" before referred to, if that they formed a company—this fact is admitted by them, and which, it will be seen, was contemplated in the first instance.

We have not space, however, to follow the rigmarole of a report throughout, but there are one or two points which we must not allow to pass unnoticed. It appears that, on the 17th December, 1838, one agreement is entered into, and on the succeeding day a "change comes o'er the scene," and a fresh agreement is entered into, whereby 777 acres are *secured* at 50*l.* per acre, or 38,500*l.*, to be paid for by 15,000*l.* in cash and 23,850*l.* in paid-up shares. On the 28th February, 1839, it appears that the Alderman and others, to the extent of eight in number (*Qy.*—Where were the other nine?), signed an instrument in accordance with the contracts of 17th and 18th December preceding, which contemplated the formation of a company, as proved by the option given of taking other lands being adopted. Well, in March, 1839, these gentlemen, bankrupts in character and purse, found they had not the capital to carry on the working of this property as a private adventure, and accordingly they determine (so say they) to form a company; but to do this with *eclat*, it was, in their opinion, necessary to enlarge the concern, and accordingly they enter into a further agreement, whereby the purchase of the property is fixed at 75,000*l.*, payable by 20,000*l.* in cash and 55,000*l.* in shares; but as the triumvirate, with their confederates, ought, in addition to the small "trifle" coming from LEVASON and BAKER, to receive a further sum, they added 35,000*l.* to the amount—making 110,000*l.*—the property (!) being literally worthless.

We must needs conclude reserving our comments on that part of the reply which involves the estimate of Mr. BAGNALL, the recommendation of Mr. ALEXANDER STEWART, the report of Mr. SUTER, the talents of Mr. JENKINS, and the apology for receiving the 35,000*l.*, as well as the false statement of coal being obtained at 5s. 1d. per ton—too glaring to be passed by unnoticed—while the statement of the increased price of debentures only tends to prove that the parties have no shame, while we fear their characters will not be affected by disgrace.

The disgraceful attempt to blind the proprietors, by referring to the original estimate of 94,250*l.* being adequate for working the mines, from which 54,950*l.* profit per annum was to result, requires more space than we can now devote. We are told that the original prospectus and estimate is not to be obtained, and hence, possibly, the misrepresentations made; but as one is now before us, we beg to remind the gentlemen who prepared the report, that of such sum 58,000*l.* was to be applied to iron works, on which a profit of 27,900*l.* per annum was calculated. Mr. BAGNALL, however, deserves especial notice. The absurdity of the grounds assumed by Mr. Alderman WOOD and others as regards the capital and amount to be raised by debentures, when compared with the reports made at the several meetings, is too great to require any comment

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—You complain of want of support in your endeavours to obtain for the miner legislative protection against foreign competition, and you certainly do not complain without reason. Protective duties are now so unpopular, that a load of obloquy is sure to fall on the man who shall dare to advocate them; and it is not improbable that dread of popular odium deters the mining interests from seeking protection. But why should men, who have the strongest reason to support them, fear to demand the rights that are justly theirs? The doctrine that protection is monopoly, and consequently pernicious, is a mischievous fallacy. The real strength of a nation is in its internal resources. However, it may militate against the theories of modern politicians, the fact is undeniable, that no people have maintained their independence, whose resources were external. Wise statesmen, of all nations and ages, have invariably acted on the principle, now so decried, of cultivating the capabilities of their own country in preference to those of others. The principle may not be conducive to the amassing of great individual wealth, but it is conducive of general happiness—it may not make the rich richer, but it will not make the poor poorer, nor lay house to house and land to land.

The true policy of a statesman is, to diffuse general, and not individual, prosperity. Great wealth and great poverty, in immediate contact, destroy each other in the end, as certainly as death follows life. But modern philosophy and modern legislation appear regardless of this. Monopolies are odious; but there can be no monopoly under a proper law. The sulphur miner, for instance, may be protected so far as to allow him an equitable profit, without there being the remotest possibility of him monopolising—that is, demanding any price he might please for his commodity. Should it be inquired—where would be the sense of purchasing an article at home, for more than a better article of the kind could be obtained abroad? the answer is—because by purchasing the home product the employment would be afforded those who otherwise would be starving—because it would cause money to circulate that otherwise would remain in the coffers of wealthy accumulators and idlers—and because it would increase internal commerce, which is the commerce a people sensible of their real interests would foster with the greatest care, go what might with foreign commerce, nine-tenths of which is nothing less than detestable gambling.

The false theories of the economists, and the clamour of the unthinking multitude, therefore, should not deter the mining interests from endeavouring to obtain the protection they, as a great and important class of the community, have a right to. Those who stand most in need of immediate protection are, undoubtedly, the sulphur miners, but they will never obtain it without unity of action. They must press the Legislature with combined force. But before they can do that they must associate, and determine on a definite line of action. Individual efforts are, and will be, comparatively useless; such efforts indicate disunion and indifference, and so long as disunion and indifference exist, or appear to exist, the Legislature will do nothing, for the very good reason—that it is the interest of Government to encourage that only that brings grist to the mill, and imports are exceedingly convenient for the purpose. Macgregor's letter to Lloyds is a clear demonstration of the feeling of Government—clear enough evidence that the sulphur miners have no sympathy in the chambers of Whitehall.

I suggest that the British sulphur interest meet during the present parliamentary interval, to determine what would be adequate protection, and concert efficient measures for attaining it. There can be little difficulty in taking such a step, but, difficult or easy, nothing effectual can be done without. Once fairly combined, and the policy of the interest acted on with vigour, something advantageous would be the certain result. But I would rather see a general than partial association of the mining interests. The other great interests of the country are associated for protection, and none stand in greater need of association than the mining. I see no obstacle to the formation of such an association, and I feel confident it would be extremely beneficial.

Trusting these hints may meet your attention, and the attention of others interested, and begging you, Sir, not to suffer disgust at his seeming apathy, to relax your efforts for the benefit of the miner,

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.,

Pengorphwysfa Mine, Anglesey, Oct. 12. B. Donbavand.

[The letter of our correspondent so perfectly conveys the opinions we entertain on the subject, that we feel it unnecessary to add one word by way of comment; we fear, however, that his suggestions will be but of little avail. We cannot too strongly impress on the mining interest the necessity of union, which will be also recognised on reference to an article in another column, on the increase of imports of foreign ores.]

CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—In your last Journal (October 16th), and under the above title, you have inserted a letter signed "An Unsatisfied Inquirer on the Spot," commenting on a letter of your correspondent "T. H.," in which I find the following passage:—"It is strange that he ('T. H.') had not also the curiosity to inquire how much coal was saved, and how much more (or less) steam was required by the engine now than before the application of Mr. Williams's patent? Without this information, I consider both 'T. H.'s' epistle, and Mr. Thompson's testimonial, as unsatisfactory evidence as any 'speculative patentee' could venture to put before the public." As this allegation may pass for some value with those who have not read the letter of Mr. Thompson, the manager of the works of that public body—the Liverpool and Harrington Water-Works Company—and a gentleman whose testimony is above all suspicion, I beg to state that his letter contains this unequivocal passage:—"Since the adoption of your plan, although we use less coal, we have a large increase in the quantity of steam." If the "Unsatisfied Inquirer" consider that "as unsatisfactory evidence as any speculative patentee could venture to put before the public," I very much fear he must remain in that distressing state, although I suspect he will not have many to concur with him. What inquiries "T. H." really did make it is not for me to divine; but when the "Unsatisfied Inquirer on the Spot" observes, "it is strange he had not also the curiosity to inquire how much coal was saved," &c., may I not also be allowed to say "it is strange that this "Unsatisfied Inquirer" did not himself make the inquiry, seeing that he was "on the spot," and thus abate his own curiosity. Had he done so, I have no doubt but that Mr. Thompson would, if it be in his power, have satisfied him. But, whether the saving be much or little has nothing to do with the question, as far as my plan is concerned, which professes to be one for preventing the nuisance from smoke—and this, be it observed, was the main object which induced its adoption at the water-works—the amount of saving in coal being but a secondary consideration to that of avoiding the serious evil and nuisance from the emission of a dense volume of smoke, and for which the company were threatened with a prosecution, but which nuisance has since been avoided most effectually. I therefore feel justified in asserting, that so far from this evidence being that of a "speculative" character, Mr. Thompson's letter proves that I have not only succeeded in the object I undertook—viz., abating the nuisance—but, in addition, I have enabled him to work his engine with "less coal," and, what in this case was a far more valuable piece of economy, having "a large increase in the quantity of steam."

Permit me, Sir, to avail myself of this opportunity (for which I thank your "Unsatisfied Inquirer on the Spot,") to observe, that I do not come before the public professing to save this or that per centage of coal; my allegation is this, that in my *Treatise on the Combustion of Coal* I have pointed out the chemical errors into which the ordinary plan of constructing furnaces involves us. I have pointed out *one* of the modes by which the chemical conditions of combustion may be satisfied—viz., by so introducing the air that the gases will be consumed as effectually, and without smoke, as they are in the Argand burners—drawing the conclusion, that if this be the fact, there must necessarily be economy in the quantity of fuel used, or, what is the same thing, a larger quantity of steam generated with the same quantity of fuel. The exact amount of saving I do not pretend to state, for this manifest reason—that such does not depend on my plan, or any plan, but rather on the previous state of perfection or imperfection in the construction and arrangements of the furnaces altered; and, I may add, that some furnaces are so arranged as to admit of a practicable economy to the extent of 30 or 40 per cent., while others fall very far short indeed of that. What I assert is this—that by my mode of adjusting the furnaces, and admitting air, a more perfect combustion of the gases is effected—that the nuisance from smoke is thus abated—and that in effecting this main object there will be an economy in the use of fuel, and an increase in the quantity of steam.

If your correspondent has any curiosity further, and as he is "on the spot," I feel persuaded that Mr. Thompson, the manager, will, with the same liberal feeling which has ever influenced him in this matter, justify his observation to me; which was, that he was "so satisfied with the result of the application of my plan at the company's works, that he would with pleasure give any information on the subject to such gentlemen as might make inquiry." Indeed, I fear that those inquirers too often press on the time and indulgence of that gentleman, but, as the manager of a public company, he justly feels that there should not be that objection to the introduction of strangers, which, in the case of private individuals, is so inconvenient and objectionable. I remain, Sir, your's, &c.,

Liverpool, Oct. 18. C. W. Williams.

ON THE CHANGES IN MINERALS BY ELECTRIC ACTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—I have observed in your last Journal a report of a paper by W. Henwood, relative to the changes in minerals by electric action. The description it contains of Becquerel's method of obtaining the sulphuret of copper by electric agency is very incorrect, and, notwithstanding the manner in which my experiment with the copper pyrites has been mixed up with it, I have purposely refrained, hitherto, from publicly noticing it, hoping, that as W. Henwood's attention was early called to the mis-statement, he would, without delay, have corrected it himself in the Cornish papers, where it first appeared, and thus prevented, as far as he could, its being repeated in the London scientific Journals.

The French philosopher employed a solution of hypo-sulphite of potash in one cell or branch of a U-shaped glass tube, and of nitrate of copper in the other, the solution having been divided by clay at the bottom, and the circuit completed by copper wire or plates at the top, the ends of which were immersed in the respective solutions. A complex action then took place, and, after a while, crystals were formed on the part of the copper which was in the solution of hypo-sulphite of potash, or the positive pole; and these crystals were found to be composed of sulphur and copper, but in what proportion these elements were combined was not determined.

According to W. Henwood's first statement, Becquerel put a solution of sulphate of copper in one branch of the bent tube, "and some other saline solution" in the other, connecting them by a wire; "and after a short time, that end which had been immersed in the coppery liquid became coated with crystals of sulphuret of copper." In the *West Briton* of the 8th inst. the following correction was made by W. Henwood:—*For* "sulphate of copper," *read* "sulphate, or other salt of copper." This is less precise than it was, but not more like Becquerel's description of his own experiment; and in a note to the report in the *Mining Journal* this correction has been again amended, and the "nitrate of copper" is substituted for the "sulphate, or other salts of copper." In either case his argument, that my experiment with the copper pyrites was merely a slightly modified copy of M. Becquerel's experiment, falls to the ground; and his explanation of the phenomenon must be abandoned—that the sulphuret is produced by the decomposition of the sulphuric acid in the sulphate of copper—to say nothing of the electro-chemical objections to it; indeed, he had always asserted that the sulphuret could not be produced when the nitrate of copper was employed.

In Becquerel's experiment the presence of the hypo-sulphite salt seems to be an essential condition, and yet W. Henwood has not yet corrected his expression of "some other saline solution," nor his statement that Becquerel obtained the sulphuret in the coppery liquid, or electro-negative branch, whereas it was formed in the opposite branch, in consequence of the decomposition of the hypo-sulphite of potash. Greater differences between two statements could scarcely occur than those which I have briefly referred to; and such mis-statements are the more remarkable, because W. Henwood has gone over the same ground before, as may be seen in *Sturgeon's Annals of Electricity*, vol. i. p. 225, and vol. ii. p. 79. My reply to his statements is inserted in vol. ii. p. 114; and whoever will take the trouble to refer to that correspondence will, I think, agree in considering him not very discreet in reverting to the subject.

Falmouth, Oct. 19. R. W. Fox.

ON THE PREVENTION OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—As the public mind is much excited on the subject of railway travelling, in consequence of the melancholy and lamentable accidents which have unfortunately occurred, I beg to be allowed to lay before your readers a plan for preventing accidents by collision, which was made known by me to most of the directories in the kingdom in the month of February last, shortly after the poor young woman was killed at Vauxhall. The remedy I suggested is very simple, and I feel confident will prove most effectual if adopted. My plan is to affix several wool bags to the train in the rear of the carriages, and in front of the engine. In the event of collision taking place, or the train being propelled off the line, as in the late disastrous accident, the effect would be instantly to nullify the blow, of whatever magnitude the force, and the lives of the engineers as well as the passengers will be preserved, and little or no damage done to the train. A number of suggestions of a mechanical description have been made, but in my humble opinion machinery would not always always act, and there must be breakage, at least, where hard substances come in contact. The resisting power of wool is incalculable, and is the antipodes to wood and iron. I only beg to add that my principle has been seen and approved of by many scientific persons and other competent judges, not one of whom have raised the slightest objection.

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.,

5, *New-terrace, Camberwell-green, Oct.* 22. Edward Burrell.

ON THE ASSESSMENT OF MINES FOR POOR RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—As there seems some difficulty by the Commissioners of the Poor Laws in Ireland about fixing the value of mines for paying poor rates, will you or any of the readers of your Journal oblige me, by stating in your next week's paper, what course has been taken to fix the nett annual value on the mines in England for the purpose of paying poor rates?

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.,

Douglas, Isle of Man, Oct. 18. A Shareholder.

[We refer "A Shareholder" to the observations in our columns, which appeared some time since. In Ireland the assessors have thought fit to levy a rate, according to their own notions, without inquiry or without listening to reason—those of the Isle of Man may cite Ireland as a precedent; the royalty paid, which is, in fact, the rent, should be the basis of the rate. We shall be glad if our correspondents will reply to the letter of "A Shareholder" at greater length.]

MR. ALD. T. WOOD—TRUSTEESHIP AND SOLICITORSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—As this gentleman is cutting rather a conspicuous figure in your columns as trustee and solicitor of the Talacre Coal and Iron Company, the enclosed extract, from the columns of a morning paper of 12th June, 1838, may be of interest to your readers, as enabling them to form a judgment of the "doings" of these worthies of the law.—Your's, &c.

Dublin, Oct. 20. An Unfortunate Client.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OVER ATTORNIES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Ex Parte Wood.—This was an application on the part of Thurlston and another, trustees to an estate in Staffordshire, for a rule to compel Mr. Wood, an attorney and co-trustee, to go before the Master, and produce his accounts. Their affidavit charged that for seventeen years Mr. Wood had received the monies of the estate, and that during that time he had not given any account, and refused to give up the deed.—Mr. Wood appeared upon his affidavit. He said that this was a case for a court of equity, and out of the adjudication of this court.

The Chief Justice said that he (Mr. Wood) was an officer of the court, and their lordships would compel him to account for any moneys which he was alleged to have received. The rule should be made absolute, that he go before the Master, and prove his accounts.

Mr. Wood had been forty-one years on the roll; but he had rather that his name were struck off, than such a rule should be made against him.

Mr. Justice Parke—But the court will not strike your name off until you have settled your accounts in this case.—The Chief Justice—Send in your accounts, and go before the Master, when you can show if you have a lien on the deed. When you do this, your character will stand as high as ever.—Rule made absolute.

[We are credibly informed that the Mr. Wood who is named in the preceding report is the identical Mr. Alderman Thomas Wood, who in the Talacre business respectfully declines to give up the documents belonging to the company, and which he holds in his capacity as trustee and chairman of the board of directors, on the plea, as conveyed in the statement which appears in our columns, "that it is both usual and customary for a solicitor to have a lien on the papers in his hands.]

ON MINE SURVEYING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—As we are to be favoured with a colliery survey from Staffordshire in the next Journal, whatever more, I herewith send the solution of the problem that appeared last week.

COMPUTATION OF CASE III.

FROM PENDARVES' SHAFT TO EASTERN END.

No.	Bearing. Deg.	Length. Ft. in.	East. Ft. in.	West. Ft. in.	North. Ft. in.	South. Ft. in.
1	3 W of N	45 0		2 4·2	44 11·2	
2	7½ N of E	24 6	24 3·7		3 1·1	
3	8½ N of E	18 0	17 9·6		2 7·0	
4	East	40 1	40 1·0			
5	12 S of E	30 0	29 4·1			6 2·6
6	6¾ S of E	27 0	26 9·6			3 2·1
7	15 S of E	16 3	15 10·3			4 3·9
8	5 N of E	21 0	20 11·0		1 10·0	
9	12¾ N of E	14 7	14 3·0		3 1·1	
10	9 W of N	28 0		4 4·6	27 7·0	
			198 4·5	6 8·8	83 2·3	13 7·0
			6 8·8		13 7·0	
			191 7·7 Easting.		69 7·3 Northing.	

FROM EASTERN END TO PENDARVES' SHAFT.

No.	Bearing. Deg.	Length. Ft. in.	East. Ft. in.	West. Ft. in.	North. Ft. in.	South. Ft. in.
1	8½ E of S	28 10	2 11·6			28 6·5
2	11 S of W	15 0		14 8·7		2 10·3
3	4¾ S of W	19 4		19 3·2		1 7·4
4	13¼ N of W	20 0		19 5·6	4 7·6	
5	9¼ N of W	32 3		31 9·5	5 7·6	
6	15 S of W	44 0		42 11·9		[illegible]
7	7 S of W	26 0		25 9·7		3 2·0
8	9½ S of W	22 9		22 4·1		3 10·1
9	2¼ E of S	43 10	1 9·6			43 9·6
			4 9·2	196 4·7	10 3·5	82 9·4
				4 9·2		13 2·5
				Westing 191 7·5		Southing 69 6·9

Now we find that as the westing and southing of the back dialling corresponds with the easting and northing of the direct dialling to the fraction of an inch, it amounts to a mathematical demonstration of their agreement. It now only remains for us to obtain the hypothenuse and angle opposite the base of the two given sides of the triangle formed by the easting 191 ft. 7⅝ in., and northing 69 ft. 7 in., which will be found to give—length, 203 ft. 11¼ in.; magnetic direction, 20 degrees north of east.

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.,

Callington, Oct. 11. John Budge.

P.S. For the sake of precision this survey has been wrought out to one place of decimals to an inch, and which is sufficiently minute for almost any mine survey. J. B.

[We regretted that we could not give insertion to Mr. Budge's letter last week, but were compelled to leave over other correspondence, including the solution and problem subjoined—both treating on the subject of "Mine Surveying." We rest assured that our correspondent will see that the omission did not arise from any indifference to the value of his communication. Why do not some of the mining agents of Cornwall "come out?"]

ON MINE SURVEYING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—I subjoin a question on mine surveying, in imitation of the excellent example set by Mr. Budge. I may, however, just remark, that there was no wonder at one being puzzled by Mr. Budge's terms, when the Editor of the Journal himself erred in the definition of "underlay." I, however, thank both him and Mr. B., though the latter seems rather inclined to be facetious in the matter, and all I can do at present in return is to correct Mr. Budge's mathematical errors. In the latter part of his solution he says the "mean proportional, or square root of the numbers;" now, the square root of the numbers is not a mean proportional between them—neither is the number he finds a mean proportional. A mean proportional is the square root of the product of two numbers; and the numbers Mr. B. finds is the square root of the sum of the squares of two numbers.

Question.—There are two seams of coal, 119 yards perpendicularly apart—the lower we call A, the other K—and a shaft is sunk to each; the distance from A shaft to K shaft is 1050 links, and bearing N.W.; from bottom of A shaft runs an incline plane in the coal 2400 links long, bearing S. 71 deg. W., and forming with the horizon an angle of 22 deg., and from bottom of said incline we have the following distances and bearings, fall, and links:—

140	N. 29 deg. 30 min. W.	128	N. 76 deg. 7 min. W.
247	N. 31 deg. 16 min. W.	157	N. 27 deg. 0 min. W.
126	N. 40 deg. 6 min. W.		[To a mark.

Similar operations are going on in the K coal; the incline plane is 800 links long, bearing S. 50 deg. W.; and also in the coal. Wishing to join by a straight line the end of this incline with the extreme point of the working in A (at mark), required the direct distance and bearing, also at what angle with the horizon must this line be? and at what angle shall it cut the strata, their angle with the horizon being 22 deg.?

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.,

Potteries, Staffordshire, Oct. 6. George Knox.

[We are obliged to Mr. Knox for his communication, and hope that the example set by Mr. Budge, and thus followed up by Mr. K., will have its weight with those competent to entertain questions of this nature. The value of information, next to its acquirement, is that of imparting it to others.]

ON MINE SURVEYING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—Mr. Budge seems to have put a host of hitherto pretending mine surveyors to silence; I should think, if they could compete with him in that useful art, they would not have left his propositions pass unanswered week after week. It gives us some reason to suspect that most of the writers whose animadversions have appeared in the *Mining Journal*, on the subject of mine surveying, are only mere smatterers in that business, otherwise I should think they would not have let Mr. B. quietly bear away the palm. I think he could not have done anything better to test their knowledge of mine surveying than he has done, by proposing the questions that have appeared in your paper for the last two or three weeks. If any of your correspondents who have been treating in your paper on that subject could have solved the questions there proposed, I should think they would have been proud to have done it. What does Mr. Budge mean by right and left-hand dials? The question was put to him a few weeks since, but in my opinion he did not give a satisfactory answer to it. I remain, Sir, your's &c.,

Hewal Suby, Oct. 14. Saul Pininn.

[It is only due to the writers of the letters which appear in our columns of to-day, treating on the subject, to state that they have remained over from press of matter. We agree with the writer, however, in the expression of surprise, that the "smatterers," as so designated by him, should not have boldly met Mr. Budge in the battle field. Figures, after all, are the test—it is far easier to make assertions, find fault, or write nonsense.]

ON MINE SURVEYING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—Having seen a "case" in your valuable Journal of Saturday, 9th October, headed "On Mine Surveying," where certain diallings are given from a shaft to the end of a drift (in an easterly direction), and from the end of the drift back to the shaft again (as a check for the correctness of the diallings), the writer of which requiring to know if "there is an exact agreement between the fore and back surveys, and, if they do not agree, what is the difference? likewise, supposing the survey to be correct, "what is the length and magnetic direction of a right line from the shaft to the end of the drift, in order to sink another downright shaft from the surface on that point?" I beg leave to state, that I have tested the two surveys, by calculating the northings and southings, eastings and westings, east of the same, and find them to be nearly correct, there being only a difference of $\frac{1}{100}$ of a foot in the eastings, and $\frac{1}{100}$ in the northings. By the same principle of calculation, I find the length of the right line, from the shaft to the end of the drift, to be 203$\frac{1}{100}$ feet, and the magnetic direction of the same to be north 70 degrees, 2 minutes east.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Oct. 13. M. B.

P.S.—With all due deference to your correspondent, I think the method adopted by him is not the best for recording surveys by the circumferentor, nor is it a method that is likely to facilitate calculation such as he requires.

[We are glad to find that we have at last a correspondent who attaches value to the questions propounded by Mr. Budge, and which not [illegible]

to enter the lists. We have inserted Mr. Budge's letter, with the solution to the same question, on reference to which it will be seen there is but a slight difference.]

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—In scanning the columns of yours and other public Journals, the attention of the reader is frequently directed to a recapitulation of melancholy occurrences, termed "accidents," which take place in the large iron works, collieries, &c., of South Wales, to an alarming extent; and what renders them doubly distressing is, the incontrovertible fact, that a majority might, and ought to have been averted; and I have reason to suspect that, were their nature properly and wisely inquired into, by a society or body, set apart by the sanction of Government, or other qualified authority, to inspect the boilers, furnaces, and other engines employed in the different establishments, it would be found that more than three-fourths of the mortality in question arises from the penurious and selfish motives of the proprietors, who prefer working their boilers and furnaces, and making them partially effective, by a series of props and patches, till the one explodes, and the other falls down by gravity, to letting out their fires and suspending their works for a day or two, to replace or effectually repair them. And many of their collieries are also scenes of the like policy, the roofs crushing in by hundreds of tons at a time, and thereby placing mens' lives in jeopardy, because they will not afford the means of supporting them, and hence follow a constant train of calamities, which are quietly passed over, on account of the opulence and local power of the owners; and they in their turn are extolled by certain local journalists for their unbounded philanthropy in defraying the funeral expenses of the unfortunate sufferers—men whose lives have become a prey to their narrow, unmanly policy. In proof of what I have stated, there were some time since boilers at work in a certain iron works in South Wales, which, to my knowledge, were patched, or rather staunched, six or seven times in one week, whilst the steam was at working pressure; and these boilers (if I am not greatly mistaken) were, by way of experiment, pierced by a walking-stick, applied by the force of a man's arm.

Hoping that this may call the attention of proper persons to the subject,

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.,

Cinnborne, Oct. 16. An Observer.

[We fully agree with our correspondent, but, unfortunately, that which is everybody's business, is, to use a familiar phrase, nobody's. Government should interfere—but will they? We say no—until the united mining interest compels them, and it is not their *interest* to do so. Is there not sufficient philanthropy existing in the breasts of a portion, however minute, of the mining community to establish a society of the nature proposed by "An Observer"—we should hope there was. Need we say, it should have our aid.]

TALACRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—My last, which was addressed to Alderman Thomas Wood, was intended as the *avant courier* of a series, to try whether we could not bring forth the secrets of the prison house, in the event of the report being "Burked"—as the report is, or will be, printed, there will be matter for abler hands to deal with, you will please, therefore, to "hold it over" at present. The *ruse* of the worthy alderman, in proposing that the report of the committee be referred to another committee, was one of those subtle moves on the board that only skilful and long-practised players would venture upon—but, after all, he was checkmated.

The reporters appear to have mistaken the noisy brawlers, who attend these meetings to prevent the truth being heard, for proprietors, and are so called in your Journal—they are only proprietors of the nefarious shares, and I am only surprised that the directors permit their presence. We would suppose that the tinge of shame would suffuse the cheek of that close enactor of the part of Joseph Surface, when he hears the vociferations of his friends—Mr. Valuator Jenkins, Mawworm Shoobridge, or Prospectus Bagnall, and knows, as he does, that these men are only interested in as far as they have obtained, or hope further to get a part of, the plunder wrung from the hands of honesty and toiling industry. Desolation is now where smiling comfort was, and the cry of the hungry "jackall" is heard among the ruins. These men seem to have acquitted themselves admirably in their different capacities, and to have earned the "trumpery shares" they received at a dear rate; for heavy indeed must be the penalty they will have to pay for the falsehood and fraud practised so unsparingly by them, and the evil arising therefrom.

We had two rich scenes—one when Mr. Beddome asked Weston how he came by the extra 7000*l.* worth of shares? but nothing on earth would allow him to reveal it—what a noble-minded man he must be. What will Baker think of that when he hears of it? Can no one bring the latter of Weston's about these shares to light?—it would afford a fine comment on Mr. Weston's sacred trust. Pray, Mr. Editor, if they were placed in his hands, as he now states, should anything on earth have allowed him to give them up? He must have entirely forgotten that they were not his property, but only held in trust. The other was—when it was asked whose counter-report it was?—after all the vauntings—after all the laborious throes to give birth to, as some one happily said, "a child without a father"—after all had assisted at the delivery, no one would give it paternity; but poor unfortunate Mr. Hornidge was at length forced to make confession that all had been concerned—Wood, Weston, Davis, Hyndman, &c. I really am sorry for Wire, he is a straight-forward man, and is rising into note; and it certainly is unlucky for him that he was enjoled into so discreditable an affair as defending the guilty parties in this matter; he seemed about as comfortable as a toad under a harrow, and must see by this time where is truth and integrity. I will, when the reports are all before me, give you a few stray leaves from the "note book" of

Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-sq., Oct. 22. Argus.

[It is not necessary to say anything by way of note to our correspondent's letter. The fraud has been perpetrated—the exposure has taken place—the knaves have admitted the "swindle," in corroboration of which we have only to refer to the statement in the Journal of to-day—the spell has been partly abandoned, and the fifth act remains only to be played—that of justice being done to the several actors in the scene. Mr. Alderman Wood is, we believe, from the nature of his magisterial office, well acquainted with Old Bailey practice, and may, therefore, counsel his co-executors.]

TALACRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—It must be truly gratifying to you to find that the report of the directors of the Talacre Company, which appeared in your last week's Number, so fully bears out the statements you have made of the "doings" of the saintly Alderman, and the no less saintly hypocrite—Mr. Shoobridge—the latter having boasted that on his provincial tour, with the object of "planting" shares, he attended chapel thrice a day; that it was only the wisest, or the "elect," who were to be admitted into "the fold;" that the Alderman was the true "shepherd;" and that they, the dupes, should be his "flock." He sold the shares and pocketed his commission. As to Mr. Alderman Thomas Wood, I suppose, Sir, you are aware that within the past three weeks he laid the foundation-stone of a new chapel for Dr. Andrews, of Walworth; it is unnecessary to tell you anything about the Alderman's "doings" in Dublin, for you appear to have pretty good access to information. I think, however, he should be exposed. Such "saintly hypocrisy," as you say, it is lamentable to contemplate.

Oct. 19. I remain, Sir, your's, &c., A Christian.

[We would rather that our correspondent had treated the subject more seriously, it is, indeed, "lamentable to contemplate" a man professing Christian principles, and setting himself up as one whose example should be followed—thus sacrificing principle to the idol of Mammon, and forgetting that command, which says "Do unto others as you would be done unto."]

Geology.—We have great pleasure in recording the establishment of a chair of geology, in University College, London, and that Thomas Webster, Esq. (formerly secretary to the Geological Society) has been appointed to occupy it.

London and Birmingham Railway.—If the sum of money expended in making the London and Birmingham Railway was turned into pence, which measure 1·4 inches wide, and placed in a line, one touching the other, the length of that line would be 31,913 miles, or considerably more than the circumference of the earth.—The average weight of a waggon of goods on the London and Birmingham Railway, is 3·42 tons, and the ratio of goods up to goods down, may be taken, till the directors choose to give the shareholders better information, at 3·92 to 3·36.—The fare of soldiers on the London and Birmingham Railway is 1d. per mile, or 2s. 4d. for the whole distance, and their baggage 3d. per ton per mile, or 20s. for the whole distance.—*Railroad Journal.*

ON THE APPLICATION OF THE EXPANSIVE POWER OF STEAM TO MACHINERY.

Mr. Edward Hookham, of Truro, delivered a lecture, on Friday week, at the Truro Institution, on the application of the expansive power of steam to machinery, and a description of the combined cylinder. After a short introduction, the lecturer spoke of the various properties of water, particularly its great compressibility and expansibility in the form of vapour or steam, from whence we derive that mighty power, which, by art and ingenuity, we render subservient to our wishes, through the medium of the delicate mechanism of a machine. He then went on to describe the application of steam in the atmospheric engine (Bolton and Watt's, and Hornblower and Woolfe's engines), which are well known to the scientific part of our readers. Mr. Hookham then described the combined cylinder, lately patented by Mr. James Sims, of Redruth, in which he stated that the small cylinder is placed immediately over the large one, and in close communication with it, one rod connected to both pistons working in them; the space between the two pistons is in continual communication with the condenser—consequently, forming a constant and a perfect vacuum. The weight of the large piston in the reciprocating rotary engine is balanced by a counterpoise. Steam is admitted from the boiler upon the upper surface of the small piston alone, where it expands in the down stroke, the return stroke being made by the second expansion in the large cylinder below the large piston. By this mode of working the following advantages are obtained:—1st. The steam is practically expanded to the utmost, its pressure, when condensed, being merely nominal. In Watt's engine, the steam is condensed at a fraction of the original pressure, equal to the fraction of the stroke at which it is cut off; whereas, in the combined cylinder, after the second expansion, it is condensed at a fraction of the original pressure, equal to the fraction of the stroke at which it is cut off; multiplied by the fraction, the small cylinder is of the large one about one-fourth.—2d. The power of a pumping-engine is increased in proportion to the steam saved. By making the steam expand again in the return stroke, a weight is raised nearly counterbalancing that of the rods, by which means almost the whole power of the steam in the down stroke is brought to bear upon the water in the pumps, the gain equalling the amount of weight raised by the second expansion; because, in Watt's engine, the weight of the rods was not truly balanced, the steam raising the overplus to act in the return stroke.—3d. The double-acting engine is worked with one-half the steam, and yet equals its original power, supposing the small cylinder of the one to be equal to the single cylinder of the other, and the quantity and pressure of the steam admitted from the boiler in the down stroke in both cases to be equal, since in the combined cylinder the second expansion makes the return stroke, instead of a second supply from the boiler beneath the small piston, this second supply, or measure, equal to the first is saved—consequently, one-half the steam only is required to produce the same effect as heretofore with the whole. The saving of the fuel by this mode of working is stated to be very great—more than 50 per cent.

PARKIN'S PATENT WOODEN AND IRON WHEELS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Wrought-iron flanches and rims being very expensive, it is deemed of much importance to substitute cast-iron (which moreover, wears better than wrought), if this can be done with safety. It is submitted that, on Mr. Parkin's principle, this object will be attained. The flanche and ring being bedded on, and bolted against, wood, will not be subject to the injurious effects of vibration, or concussion, which, indeed, will be little, if at all, felt, as the rail will be principally pressed on by the wooden sectors, which extend from the periphery to the axle. The wood being turned convex, to fit into the concavity of the flanche and ring, will afford to both vast support, independently of the direct bearings which each has on the sectors and the arms; and, moreover, renders it impossible, were either the flanche or ring to fly, or be cracked, for any part of either to come out, so that no danger could arise from such an occurrence—and this removes the objection to the use of cast-iron wheels on railways. It is confidently relied on, that the wood and iron working together on the rail will preserve the rotundity of the wheel, while the break may be applied to the iron and not to the wood. It is, in fact, considered almost impossible for the wood and iron not to wear uniformly together, which will be a great attainment in the railway system. Cast-iron and wooden wheels will not cost above two-thirds of the wrought-iron wheels at present in use, and be much more durable, and greatly save the rails from wear and curving.

COAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

It has been observed that coal not only abounds in the British Isles more than anywhere else in Europe, but seems to accompany the British race in its migrations. It has been already found in more than one part of Australia, and we believe also in New Zealand; but the North American coal mines, perhaps, surpass those of all the rest of the world in extent. The following account of them, which we copy from a Philadelphia paper, is probably exaggerated, but it no doubt contains a large portion of truth. The assertion that the western bituminous coal-field contains *ten thousand* times more coal than England, Scotland, and Ireland is ridiculous; if the writer had struck out the "thousand," and said simply *ten* times, the statement might have passed:—"The value of the anthracite coal mines upon the Schuylkill, the Lehigh, the Swatara, the Wisconisco, the Shamokin, the Susquehanna, and the Lackawanna, which are but just beginning to pour down their mineral wealth to the markets upon the ocean, is incalculable. In 1820 the trade commenced, and 365 tons were sent to market from the Lehigh. In 1825 the trade commenced upon the Schuylkill. The Schuylkill Canal was then finished. There are now about fifty-five miles of railroads branching from the canal to the several mines, and forty-five miles of railroads underground. About 1800 cars employed in conveying the coal from the mines to the canal, and between 800 and 900 boats are used in conveying the coal to Philadelphia. The arrivals of vessels annually in the Schuylkill, for the conveyance of Schuylkill coal to other states, will number about 3100. One hundred and seventy sloops, schooners, and barges, arrived in two days last week. The Schuylkill mines will this year produce more than 500,000 tons, and the other anthracite mining districts about the same quantity, making 1,000,000 tons, of which about 800,000 will be exported to other states. The coal trade is yet in its infancy and increasing rapidly; the use of anthracite coal in steam-boats is taking the place of wood in the eastern waters, and will be used in the steamers of the Ocean as the cheapest and safest fuel. It is also coming into use in driving machinery and making iron. The mines upon the Swatara are capable of producing as much as the Schuylkill, and so are those of the Lehigh, the Wisconisco, the Shamokin, and the the Susquehanna; and the Schuylkill is capable of producing four times the amount that is now mined. Improvements will soon be completed in all these mining districts. What then will be the annual worth of the anthracite coal of Pennsylvania that will be carried upon her public works? But we have not only anthracite, but, according to our State Geologist, more bituminous coal than all Europe. Our state canals intersect this bituminous coal-field in all directions. All Europe contains about 2000 square miles of bituminous coal land. Pennsylvania has 10,000 square miles, or 6,400,000 acres. It is estimated by our State Geologist that the great western bituminous coal-field of Pennsylvania contains *three hundred thousand millions of tons!* Ten thousand times more than England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland! This vast mineral wealth, without the public improvements, would have been dead capital for ever. According to the returns of the county commissioners to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, there was mined in 1838, at Pennsylvania, west of the Alleghany Mountains, more than 2,000,000 tons of bituminous coal! Not one ton of this reached the Atlantic market. About nine-tenths of it was consumed in domestic purposes at home, in furnaces, and rolling-mills, and in driving machinery. One-tenth, or about 200,000 tons, were shipped down the Ohio and Mississippi. What this trade will be when the great valley is filled with population, wealth, and refinement—when Western Pennsylvania becomes the manufacturing dependence of the Western States—can hardly be conjectured. Nor is this great bituminous coal-field entirely separated from the Atlantic. We have abundance of bituminous coal, the nearest to the United States, of any quantity, to Tide-water. The Virginia and Maryland mines, on the Potomac, are from 180 to 200 miles from sloop navigation at Georgetown. The completion last year of the Tide-water Canal from Havre de Grace, in Maryland, to the Pennsylvania Canal at Columbia, has this year, for the first time, opened a navigation for the bituminous coal of the Juniata, and the west branch of the Susquehanna, to the Chesapeake. It is estimated that the trade will this year reach 100,000 tons. The amount is unlimited which can be sent from these places on our canals to market. A railroad has been constructed forty miles long, from the northern end of our coal basin to Corning, on the Chemung Canal of New York, leading into Seneca lake. There are now six locomotives and between 300 and 400 cars on this road conveying coal from our Blossburg mines into the state of New York."

ON THE COLLIERIES OF HALIFAX AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD—THEIR CHEMICAL AND GEOLGICAL RELATIONS.

BY J. S. BILEY, ESQ.

For a long series of years the numerous shafts in this neighbourhood have served to afford employment to a large number of the humbler inhabitants, and this may be explained by the fact, that extensive strata of coal abound in several of its townships. The principal of these are North Owram, South Owram, Elland cum Greetland, Hipperholme cum Brighouse, Overden, and Shelf. The area of these six townships somewhat exceeds 18,123 statute acres, and since the whole are of a most uneven character, several of the hills, too, being rich in coal, it can be matter of no surprise that so much of this article of every day consumption should be mined amongst us. At the present period nearly 800 individuals are employed in the neighbourhood of Halifax. The largest portion of coal lies to the east of the river Hebble, which part of the parish includes the townships of North Owram, South Owram, Shelf, &c. Towards most of the valleys formed by the different hills the coal beds shelve off, so that in the bottoms none is found.

The numerous streams which course these valleys, would appear to have, in the lapse of ages, swept away the coal and the other strata resting upon it, so that from the sides of several of the hills, the various formations, from below the coal upwards, are seen jutting out one above another in a most regular manner, inclining, however, considerably backwards as you approach their summits. Many of these eminences have an appearance peculiar to themselves; for, being of an argillaceous nature, the perpetual decomposition of the clayey matter, by atmospheric agencies, gives to them a rotundity and smoothness, differing considerably from the vast projections, or long and sharp ridges of quartz, which characterise several other portions of the parish.

These elevations abound in excellent stone of a slaty kind, which rests superficial to the coal in three distinct measures, termed the upper, middle, and lower beds. These are respectively about half a yard, one yard, and from three to four yards in thickness, and are separated from each other by strata of clay and shale, of which that between the upper and lower bed is in some places three yards deep. The first bed, which is sometimes wanting, is only calculated for field walls, the second for flags and roofing, and the third, which is by far the best, for the heavier and more durable purposes of masonry. From the quarries of North and South Owram vast quantities of stone are forwarded to London, to the continent, and to America, where it is in tolerable repute. In those valleys, where coal is not found, the red sandstone rock may be here and there seen peeping above the surface, which circumstance at once relieves us from the idea of finding coal, and considerably strengthens the opinion that the strata once resting upon it, have been, by some agency, carried away. In others of the valleys, formations are met with nearly allied to those of the hills which surround them, thus proving, either that in some extraordinary convulsion of nature, the hills here have been upheaved, or those plains composing the valleys depressed. Both movements have some foundation in truth. That convulsions of an extraordinary character have once visited this parish is abundantly shown by the numerous remarkable faults which have, from time to time, manifested themselves, both during extensive excavations for stone, and in mining for coal. Of the former, there is a remarkable example in the cutting at Ainley top, near Elland and of the faults in coal mines, there are few colliers in this parish who have not had reason to complain. At Ainley-top, the strata in certain points are thrown completely out of their place, and instead of continuing united with the rest, they have their edges pointing directly upwards, thus fairly disjointing themselves from the nearly horizontal strata of which they once formed a part. In some places, instead of being horizontal or perpendicular, like the example just alluded to, they incline at an angle of 45 deg. either to the north or south, east or west. Similar instances are continually occurring in collieries, and in addition to this, the strata, though sometimes preserving their horizontal position, may be considerably raised or sunk.

With these preliminary observations, I will now proceed to consider the subject of the collieries. The number of these at present in active operation exceeds seventy. Formerly, however, they were not so numerous, though in all likelihood more profitable. The coal itself is not of the best quality, containing only a moderate share of round, and yielding a good deal of ashes. In all these properties, nevertheless, it varies much with the locality. The coal in the township of Shelf, is perhaps superior to that in other parts of the parish. It is divided into hard and soft bed, the first being known by the duller appearance of its texture, and by its being from twenty-five to thirty yards nearer the surface than the second, which has a brighter lustre. Some of the shafts yield coal of a very inferior kind, which is used only for engines. The greater portion, however, answers well for kitchen fires, and is much improved by mixing it with the coal of some neighbouring districts, as that from Wyke, Wakefield, Dewsbury, &c., or with that from the north of England. It is customary for those who can afford it, to adopt this practice, but the great bulk of the population, no one will deny, burn the coal of the parish alone. The coal, as might be expected by those versed in the geology of the district in which it abounds, is at a considerable distance from the surface, and is reached by boring or sinking, or by running galleries, under the hill, commencing at its base. When obtained by sinking, the shafts are deeper or not, according to the situation of the coal as regards falls, faults, &c., and in proportion to the difference in elevation along the hills at which these are opened. The nearer they are to the summit of any hill, of course the deeper must the shaft be carried, before we can arrive at the coal. Most of the collieries in North Owram, Shelf, and Elland, have shafts. In many of these places, it lies at a distance of 120 yards from the surface, and is drawn up in corves or scoops by the aid of steam. In others, the soft bed is not more than twenty yards below the ground, and so many forces are brought into play to explain phenomena of this kind, that what is advanced to exemplify one, will never perhaps apply to another. When the soft bed is so near the surface, the hard bed may either be wanting, or by some extraordinary faults may have been brought, with one of its edges, into juxta-position with the soft, thus showing that the space between them was not originally deficient, but that the convulsive movements to which all the strata here have been subjected, have altered the relations of two distinct fields.

Again, although one portion of hard bed may descend almost to perfect contact with the soft, or within any number of yards of it, from one to thirty, yet the soft bed, contained in the strata set in motion, is as far from its accompanying hard bed as before; and this is explained by the fact, that in its descent a large field of soft bed was broken asunder from an adjoining one, and thus the hard bed fell down to its place, or to a point at any distance from its own former situation. In these motions, the strata may assume any direction of level, slope, or perpendicular, so that the two beds are together, or nearly so. In some instances, throws of this nature are so singular, that the coal cannot be excavated at all. The reader will now understand why, by the descent of one coal-field, its hard bed will be brought in contact, or nearly so, with the soft bed of a neighbouring field, which may or may not have changed its position; and he will be enabled to explain why there are several collieries in this parish, two or three of which are in the township of Elland, where the strata are placed in this predicament. Added to this, both an upward and a downward motion may be communicated to a stratified series of any extent. From the bottom of the shaft, which is termed the pit's eye, numerous galleries radiate in the direction of the coal. In other parts of the parish the coal is obtained by running galleries under the hill. This is particularly the case as regards that line of elevations which unite the townships of Elland and South Owram. The entrances to these collieries are in Elland-park—*i. e.*, on the side of the hill looking towards Elland—and are somewhat more exalted than the bed of the river Calder, which flows down the valley here, and along the northern embankment of which the hills in question arise. Similar kinds of collieries are in the vicinity of Halifax, Shelf, &c. The galleries of these pits are continually increasing in length in consequence of the quantity of coal which is, and has been, excavated. From the grand gallery, a number of others branch off along the coal-field. The coal when picked is conveyed away in corves or scoops, which are urged by boys and girls on railways constructed for their more easy progress either to the pit's eye, whence it is raised to the top of the shaft, should it have one; or should it be a gallery mine, it is drawn along the grand gallery into the open day, by a horse or pony kept for the purpose. In the older and poorer mines, instead of steam-engines for drawing up the corves, there are either wind-lasses worked by the hand, or else two-and by horses. The quantity of coal, which has from time to time been excavated, is truly astonishing; but, as might be expected from the necessary increasing length of the galleries, the expense of mining it is annually augmenting, for the owner must either continue to extend his galleries further from the pit's eye, or he must sink fresh shafts, both of which circumstances are attended with additional loss of time and money. In many parts of the parish, large fields of coal have already been consumed, and several pits are now closed in consequence of an inability to work them; this impracticability, arising from large collections of water filling the mines, and gathering even more rapidly than can be drawn off by engine pumps. In addition to this, the water cannot in many cases be drained away, either by a line-ing it to flow into the old works which are near, or by running what is termed a level, because it already occupies a lower surface than the beds of the Calder and Hebble, these, for the most part, being considered the lowest channels by which all superabundant water escapes. This holds good only as regards the soft bed, for the hard is seldom, if ever, water bound, in consequence of its more elevated position.

From some shafts both hard and soft bed are obtained at the same time,

while in others, but a single bed is mined, which may be either the first or second. When both are excavated, the task is effected by sinking down to the soft bed, from which point galleries are not only bored in the line of this field, but, if requisite, a long one is run up to the hard bed, ascending gradually like an inclined plane. This, however, can only well happen where there are faults, which have brought the two beds nearer to each other. When the coal is reached, numerous galleries are commenced in the direction of this important measure, and any water which may rise easily glides to the lower field, from whence it is withdrawn in one or other of the ways before mentioned. When but one bed is worked, this may arise from the other being so thin as not to be worth getting, or from the strata being in their natural position, or from the soft bed being unattainable in consequence of a great quantity of water overflowing the mine. Provided that we consider that the soft bed usually lies from twenty five to thirty yards below the hard, we are not surprised at the difficulties encountered in the course of sinking for it. Owing to the iron which is found above it, the waters here have a cankered, ochreous character, and as such deposit a good deal of peroxide of iron. When the strata are regular, the soft bed is seldom touched until the hard has been extracted.

Much of the coal yielded by several of the collieries, is, as I before stated, very indifferent, and as such only suited for engine fires. When, however, the demand is not sufficient for its exhaustion in this and other ways, it is made into cinders. In this case brick ovens are constructed for the purpose in the immediate neighbourhood of the pits. The coal, being nearly covered in, and the supply of air diminished, burns with a smothered flame, and thus yields up all its volatile ingredients, retaining, however, the fixed and carbonaceous. The ruddy flames of these ovens, like those from earthenware manufactories, form a remarkable feature in the landscape.

[To be concluded in our next.]

WORK PERFORMED BY STEAM-ENGINES,

IN SEPTEMBER, 1841.

Taken from the official duty paper of Mr. Thomas Lean, *of Marazion, Cornwall*, *s* stands for single; *d* for double; in. for inches.

Mines.	Engines.	Stroke in cylinder.	Load per sq. inch on pist.	No. of strokes p. minute.	Consump. of coal in bushels.	Pounds lifted 1 foot high by a bushel of coal.	Average quan. of water p. min.
		Feet.	Lbs.		94 lbs.		Im. gal.
W. Darlington	Eastern 80 in. *s*	10,0	12,0	9,0	2909	74,510,416	787,6
Ditto ...	Halse's 60 in. *s*	10,0	10,5	5,1	1371	47,967,230	313,1
Gt. W. Fortune	G. W. Fort. 85 in. *s*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Wh. Pros. 60 in. *s*	9,7	10,5	4,66	2052	36,891,481	498,8
Ditto	T. Downs 70 in. *s*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto .. .	Wh. Friends. 70 *s*	10,0	12,44	4,76	2236	45,135,750	351,9
Ditto	Owen V. 70 in. *s*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Gwallon 36 in. *s*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Providence ..	30 in. *s*	6,0	14,90	4,9	600	22,905,394	77,5
Wheal Virgin	60 in. *s*	10,0	14,2	3,85	1362	45,766,918	231,4
Relistian	60 in. *s*	9,6	12,7	4,0	1636	44,919,379	147,28
Trevaskus....	60 in. *s*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duffield	80 in. *s*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carzise Cons.	70 in. *s*	10,0	9,65	5,9	2810	43,066,126	305,15
Wheal Julia..	80 in. *s*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ding-dong ..	30 in. *s*	6,0	17,2	4,7	390	26,333,281	88,6
Levant	New 40 in. *s*	9,0	11,1	3,2	335	37,263,802	32,23
Botallack ...	30 in. *s*	6,3	10,6	3,47	213	27,913,000	29,2
Ballaswidden	24 in. *s*	7,0	14,5	7,7	308	34,313,304	56,67
Godolphin ...	Sims's 80 in. *s*	10,0	11,19	5,74	2468	60,796,960	452,31
Great Work ..	W. Breage 60 in. *s*	9,0	8,5	7,9	720	35,233,256	238,5
Ditto	Leed's 60 in. *s*	8,0	14,99	5,92	1198	66,569,457	
Wheal Vor ..	Borlase's 80 in. *s*	10,0	16,7	7,2	2962	84,564,771	
Ditto	Trelawny's 80 in. *s*	10,0	16,36	4,90	2484	62,573,153	860,1
Ditto	Woolf's 53 in. *s*	9,0	16,0	6,54	1909	42,606,291	
Ditto	Penhale 45 in. *s*	9,0	12,75	3,5	728	40,469,715	233,7
Trewavas	45 in. *s*	9,0	19,0	6,8	2660	22,532,833	416,8
Dunstanville	60 in. *s*	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Roskear	W. Chance 60 in. *s*	9,0	6,32	4,5	1248	36,009,347	107,4
North Roskear	New eng. 70 in. *s*	10,0	10,96	4,2	1079	55,457,095	204,9
E. Wh. Crofty	Trevenson 80 in. *s*	10,33	11,34	3,33	1338	66,896,954	107,6
Ditto	Dudnance 36 in. *s*	8,0	13,9	—	—	—	—
Dolcoath	76 in. *s*	9,0	10,39	4,9	2860	34,492,455	332,6
Wheal Jewel .	30 in. *s*	8,5	15,9	3,33	816	31,564,953	86,2
Poldice	Sims's 90 in. *s*	10,0	7,14	6,0	2528	40,141,464	466,6
W. U. Wood..	Williams' 80 in. *s*	10,0	10,0	4,2	1624	61,983,199	348,0
Hallenbeagle	Vice's 70 in. *s*	10,0	8,20	5,0	919	63,674,470	797,7
Ditto ...	Boscow. 66 in. *s*	10,0	11,6	6,1	2195	51,492,837	
W. Beauchamp	Western 36 in. *s*	7,75	19,7	5,4	1520	25,676,944	981,3
Ditto ...	Powning's 36 in. *s*	8,0	20,37	4,0	960	33,910,675	
Wheal Uny ..	70 in. *s*	10,0	15,87	7,4	2765	79,523,302	395,6
Carn Brea....	76 in. *s*	9,0	14,23	3,5	1230	71,377,476	238,2
Ditto ...	Sims, 50 in. c.c.e.	9,0	12,36	4,08	535	95,157,470	160,2
Tincroft ...	56 in. *s*	9,33	15,39	3,2	1200	42,090,975	137,8
East Pool	60 in. *s*	9,75	8,7	3,9	814	44,472,993	174,1
S. Wh. Basset	40 in. *s*	9,0	14,06	3,6	912	39,963,424	142,6
Consolidated	Taylor's 85 in. *s*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Davey's 80 in. *s*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Pearce's 65 in. *s*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Woolf's 90 in. *s*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto .. .	Bawden's 90 in. *s*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Job's 65 in. *s*	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Mines	Taylor's 85 in. *s*	11,0	11,67	3,6	1177	100,825,237	
Ditto	Cardozo's 90 in. *s*	9,0	12,0	4,3	2752	54,079,443	
Ditto ...	Eldon's en. 30 in. *s*	9,0	16,0	9,5	636	72,132,547	1480,0
Ditto	Loam's 85 in. *s*	10,0	12,3	6,2	2926	66,913,310	
Ditto	Hocking's 85 in. *s*	10,0	16,27	6,3	4145	65,193,007	
Bisse Bridge	50 in. *s*	10,0	7,33	3,0	342	41,092,070	203,1
S. Wh. Towan	70 in. *s*	10,0	9,4	5,06	2329	39,900,146	231,17
United Hills .	Williams' 60 in. *s*	10,0	8,35	4,0	1202	66,514,193	360,58
Ditto	Old, 50 in. *s*	8,5	6,82	2,2	633	32,340,801	
Polberro	60 in. *s*	10,0	10,29	3,8	1351	40,634,360	277,3
E. Wheal Rose	85 in. *s*	8,0	14,53	8,06	1344	99,027,311	322,09
Charlestown U	50 in. *s*	9,5	12,2	7,03	1750	47,306,133	262,15
W. F. Consols	Union, 40 in. *s*	9,0	16,67	—	—	—	—
Fowey Consols	Austen's 80 in. *s*	10,33	12,57	5,08	2222	66,097,949	431,38
Polgooth	66 in. *s*	9,0	9,2	6,5	1356	73,115,083	622,25

ENGINEERS' NAMES.

Wheal Darlington, Eustis; Trewavas, T. Tippet; Great Wheal Fortune, Grose; Providence Mine, J. West; Wheal Virgin, Grose; Relistian Mines, —; Carzise Consols, Grose; Ding-Dong, Eustis; Levant, F. Michell; Botallack, J. Rowe; Ballaswidden, Eustis; Godolphin, J. Sims; Great Work, Richards; Wheal Vor, Richards; South Roskear, J. West; North Roskear, J. West; East Wheal Crofty, James Sims; Dolcoath, Jeffree; Tincroft, J. West; Wh. Jewel, J. Sims; Poldice, J. Sims; Wheal Unity Wood, J. Sims; Wheal Beauchamp, Hocking and Loam; South Wheal Basset, Dunkin; United Mines, Hocking and Loam; South Wheal Towan, J. West; United Hills, J. Sims; Charlestown United Mines, Darlington; W. Fowey Consols, W. West; Fowey Consols, W. West; Polgooth, J. Sims; Carn Brea, J. Sims; East Wheal Rose, Hocking and Loam; Hallenbeagle, J. Sims; Bisse Bridge, F. Michell; East Pool, J. West; Wheal Uny, Hocking and Loam; Polberro, Hocking and Loam.

STEAM-ENGINES STAMPING ORES,

IN SEPTEMBER, 1841.

Mines.	Engines.	Stroke in cylin.	No. of heads.	Av. weight of heads, lifters, and water cod.	Consump. of coal in bushels.	Pounds lifted 1 foot high by a bush. of coal.
		Feet.		lbs.	94 lbs.	
Ballaswidden..	36 in. *s*	9,0	92	[illegible]	1356	61,698,622
Charlestown U.	32 in. *s*	9,0	60	[illegible]	769	[illegible]
Wheal Kitty	32 in. *s*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carn Brea	32 in. *s*	9,0	[illegible]	[illegible]	777	[illegible]
Tincroft	32 in. *s*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheal Vor	32 in. *s*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wh. Reeth Con.	27 in. *s*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	764	[illegible]

ENGINEERS' NAMES.

Ballaswidden, Eustis; Charlestown United Mines, Darlington; Carn Brea, J. Sims; Tincroft, W. and J. West; Wheal Vor, Richards; Wh. Reeth Consols, Eustis.

WHIM-ENGINES DRAWING ORES,

IN SEPTEMBER, 1841.

Mines.	Engines.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pounds drawn one foot high by a bushel of coal.	Horse whim kibls. drawn from 100 fms. by a bush. of coal.
United Mines ..	Taylor's....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto ..	Michell's ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto ..	Lewen's ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto ..	Hocking's..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charlestown U. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowey Consols	Davis's ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheal Treweane	East Whim	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ENGINEERS' NAMES.

United Mines, Hocking and Loam; Charlestown United Mines, — Darlington; Fowey Consols, W. West; Wheal Treweane, T. Tippet.

The boilers are leaky at Wheal Darlington eastern engine, Levant, Wh. Prosper and Polberro.

. The number of pumping engines reported this month is fifty. [illegible]

Marazion, Oct. 14. Thomas Lean and Brother.

MISCELLANEA.

Occurrence of Vanadium in Slags from Copper Slate.—The bituminous marl-slate of geologists, a member of the magnesian limestone series, frequently contains copper pyrites, and ores of copper, in which state it is named "copper slate;" this copper slate is prepared and smelted on account of the copper it contains in some districts in Germany, as Mannsfeld, Sangerhausen in Thuringia, &c. The slags of the copper slate of Mannsfeld and Sangerhausen, according to M. C. Kersten, of Freyberg, afford a portion of the metal named "vanadium," thus intimating its presence as an ingredient in the copper-slate.

Chemical Philosophy.—Mr. R. Hunt delivered a second lecture on chemical philosophy at the Polytechnic Hall, Falmouth, on the 8th inst. The subject of the lecture was, the more striking features connected with the manifestations of heat and light. After explaining and illustrating by experiments the peculiarities of flame under ordinary circumstances of combustion, the lecturer examined the peculiar characteristics of the safety lamp of Sir H. Davy, and then proceeded to show that in all cases combustion was the effect of chemical combination; this was illustrated by experiments, showing that combustion would not only take place in the atmosphere and in oxygen gas, but also in chlorine, the vapour of iodine, sulphur, &c.

Internal Heat of the Earth.—In the course of an interesting lecture, lately delivered by Mr. J. B. Jukes, attention was directed to the difference of temperature existing in various parts of the earth's surface. The lecturer said that internal heat was independent of circulation, and instanced various hot springs, giving their temperature—amongst others those of our own country—Bristol, Buxton, Matlock, and others. Artesian wells were alluded to as further proofs of heat arising from internal rather than external causes. Mr. Jukes showed that hot wells were to be found in situations of a most opposite nature as regards external position, and spoke of the chemical causes influencing them, and the action of carbonic acid gas and hydrogen gas. He next spoke of the temperature of lakes, some were only 38 degrees at the surface, and 43 degrees of Fahrenheit at the bottom, arising from internal heat. Mines next came under his notice, and he showed that the abstraction of heat from mines produced a draught or current which enabled the miner to work with safety. The heating of water in the galleries of mines, and other experimental observations of a similar nature were mentioned—the result of which was to show that the internal heat increases in a ratio to the depth, and that there is a considerable difference of temperature in various parts of the same mine.

Improvement in Steam-Engines.—At a late meeting of the Liverpool Polytechnic Society, C. W. Williams, Esq., in describing a great improvement, of his own invention, in the manufacture of boilers for steam-engines, stated, that having entertained an opinion that much of the heat which goes to the raising of steam in boilers of the common construction is due to the conducting power of the sides of the furnace, and not, as has been generally taken for granted, almost entirely to the contact with the bottom of the boiler of the inflamed gases raised in combustion, he proceeded to test this opinion by experiment; he passed through the bottom of the boiler iron pins, of about half an inch in diameter, one end projecting into the burning mass in the furnace, and the other into the water in the boiler. Mr. Williams produced a great body of practical evidence, to show that, by this method, there was a very great saving of the heat generated. Mr. Williams's statement was confirmed by Mr. Durant, one of the engineers of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, who stated that he had tried the pins or spikes on the lecturer's principle in the boiler of one of the locomotive engines, with great success; he had only 105 pins driven into the boiler, and the steam, which could not before be kept up, was now abundant. Mr. Williams stated, that the pins he had used in the steamers were only roughly fashioned by the hammer, and driven into holes drilled in the plates, by a man who went into the boilers; they, at first, leaked a little, and it was apprehended that they would be insecure; in a short time, however, they became perfectly tight of themselves, and it was with some difficulty those produced were driven out.

Galvanism and Polarity as Connected with the Origin of the Structure of Rocks.—Whenever we meet with rocks admitting of the preservation of organic remains, the number of these decreases as we descend in the series, till we arrive at a period when the physical monuments of the globe bear no trace of organised beings, an abyss which gives no record of life, and sets a bound to our zoological inquiries. But the researches of the geologist do not rest here; it still remains for him to investigate changes connected with great moving forces, with galvanism, and with polarity, manifested in cleavage, and joints, and all the other problems connected with the primary rocks; and these inquiries, it is believed, would in future form one of the most important parts of geological investigation.—*Sedgwick.*

Novel Application of Tin.—Wooden houses do not predominate at Quebec, as might be expected; but the tin spires of the churches, and the tin roofs of the best houses, give it a lively appearance, and one very different from those of Europe, when viewed from the river. It is singular to see these bright coverings glistening in the sun, years after they were originally laid over the buildings, although for a great part of the time snow and rain pour over them. The whole secret of preventing oxidation consists in fastening the sheets of tin with tinned nails, in such a manner that the wet of the atmosphere never touches the nails, or the holes made by them in the tinned iron.—*Sir R. Bonnycastle's Canadas in* 1841.

Artesian Well at Grenelle.—The lowering of the tube, it appears, is likely to meet with greater difficulties than were at first anticipated. At the moment of executing this operation, an obstacle presented itself at a depth of about 300 metres, which has completely hindered the descent of the tube; this obstacle, of which M. Mulot can give no account, offers a great resistance, and they have worked for eight days with a sound of new power without being able to obtain any satisfactory result; almost the whole of the tubing has had to be taken up again, and must be put down on a new principle. The water continues to bring up large quantities of sand.

Parhelion.—The rare phenomenon of a parhelion, or mock sun, was observed at Christchurch, Hants, on Wednesday, in the south-east quarter of the heavens, at about fifty minutes past eight, a.m. At the time the real sun was environed by several concentric circles of light of various hues; on the outer edge of the exterior one, towards the west, was the meteor, in form of a bright light, in apparent magnitude as large as the sun, and as perfect, well-defined, and dazzling as that luminary is when seen through a slight mist. The barometer at the time was 29 50, thermometer 51.

Progress of Science.—In the infancy of a science, there is no speculation so absurd as not to merit examination. The most remote and fanciful explanations of facts have often been found the true ones; and opinions, which have in one century been objects of ridicule, have in the next been admitted among the elements of our knowledge. The physical world teems with wonders, and the various forms of matter exhibit to us properties and relations far more extraordinary than the wildest fancy could have conceived. Human reason stands appalled before this magnificent display of creative power, and they who have drunk deepest of its wisdom will be the least disposed to limit the excursions of physical speculation. The influence of the imagination, as an instrument of research has, we think, been much overlooked by those who have ventured to give laws to philosophy. This faculty is of the greatest value in physical inquiries; if we use it as a guide, and confide in its indications, it will infallibly deceive us; but, if we employ it as an auxiliary, it will afford us the most invaluable aid. Its operation is like that of the light troops which are sent out to ascertain the strength and position of an enemy. When the struggle commences, their services terminate; and it is by the solid phalanx of the judgment that the battle must be fought and won.—*Sir D. Brewster.*

Railway Statistics.—The number of persons who have travelled by the different English railways upon which duty to Government has been paid, between the 7th of Sept. and the 4th of Oct., is 68,809, the amount of duty 2407*l*. 17*s*. 5*d*., and the number of miles traversed 4,623,113. The amount of duty paid upon railway traffic, we understand, already exceeds considerably the amount of duty which was paid upon horses before the railway system came into operation.

Railroads in Germany.—The projected railway from Dresden to Breslau has been surveyed, and the preliminary works have already commenced. The new railroad will pass by Görlitz, whence a branch line to Prague is in contemplation.

Meeting of Ironmasters.—We understand that at the quarterly meeting of the ironmasters of Yorkshire and Derbyshire, held in Sheffield on Wednesday last, the following prices were fixed for pigs:—No. 1, 4*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.; No. 2, 4*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.; and No. 3, 4*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. It was represented the market was firmer in Staffordshire.

Western Australian Company.—On Wednesday last the rooms at the Auction Mart was crowded, in consequence of the property of this company being brought to sale by Mr. G. Robins. This important freehold property comprises twenty-seven farms of 160 acres each, or 4493 acres of land, of which twenty to each farm are on the bank of the Collie River, and the sections of 140 acres close at hand; eighty-three acres have been appropriated to roads, and the site of a new town, and one acre of the town land will be included in each lot; and it need hardly be remarked, that Leschenault is the principal settlement of the Western Australian Company, whose land this estate adjoins; it has a river frontage of 5 miles, and several waterfalls, which, at a small expense, may be applied to the working of saw-mills, flour-mills, &c.; the adjoining sections are stocked with sheep and horned cattle, the property of two of the oldest settlers. The Western Australian Company sold during the autumn of last year upwards of 50,000 acres of the adjoining land to this estate, at 20*s*. per acre, and the town lots of Australind, the company's principal town, at 10*l*. per acre. This property was divided into twenty-seven lots, and 16*s*. per acre was the highest price, and 10*s*. per acre the lowest price it sold for. We understand that a few lots of this desirable property as yet remain unsold.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

Tuesday, October 19.

INSOLVENTS.

Oct. 18.—George Gandy, Prince's-street, Spitalfields, silk manufacturer.
19.—Miles Coe, Goldsmith-street, Wood-street, Cheapside, laceman.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

George and Samuel Potter, Manchester and Birkacre, calico printers.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Bridgman and W. Dryland, Upper Chapman-street, St. George's-in-the-East, tallow melters. [Crowder and Maynard, Mansion-house-place.
H. Thompson, King-street and Chadwell-street, Clerkenwell, timber merchant. [Shoubridge, Bedford-row.
G. Dorrington, Percival-street, Goswell-street, printer. [Goddard, King street, Cheapside.
R. Catlow, Leeds, victualler. [Makinson and Co., Middle Temple.
W. Borrowdale, Braithwaite, Cumberland, paper manufacturer. [Stubbs, Furnival's Inn.
C. Searle, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, printer. [Parker, St. Paul's Churchyard.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 11, K. F. H. M'Kenzie, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, merchant—C. D. Hays, Mexton's-wharf, Bermondsey, mariner—J. A. Ross and J. Murray, Leadenhall-buildings, merchants—11, W. and F. J. Appleford, Holborn-bars, drapers—9, A. M'Nair, Abchurch-lane, merchant—11, J. Tozer, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, carver—9, C. Terry, Shoe-lane, quill-merchant—M. P. Bellemois, Pomroy-street, Old Kent-road, manufacturing chemist—A. Turnbull, Arundel-street and Howard street, Strand, lodging house keeper—11, J. T. Thompson, Long-acre, upholsterer—9, C. Hall, Piccadilly, upholsterer—11, H. E. Wartenby and H. Richardson, Wood-street, Cheapside, silkmen—Dec. 4, L. Palfreyman, Sheffield, scrivener—Nov. 8, J. Rodgerson, Hylton-ferry, Durham, ship builder—11, W. Blurton, Fieldhall, Staffordshire, dealer—12, J. W. Braddick, Bristol, and Sodbury, Gloucestershire, tanner.

Certificates to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Nov. 9.

R. M'Kinlay and A. Marr, Silver-street, Wood-street, rectifiers—L. Palfreyman, Sheffield, scrivener—J. S. Davis, Liverpool, merchant—T. Nutter, Paul-street, Finsbury-square, brewer—B. Tattersall, Liverpool, corn merchant—R. Simpson, Sheffield, grocer—W. Fawcett, Manchester, Colne, and London, manufacturer—W. and J. Lomb, Manchester and Carlisle, calico printers.

Friday, October 22.

INSOLVENTS.

Oct. 13.—Henry Duncalfe Rashbury, Fitzroy-place, Southwark-bridge-road, money scrivener.
22.—John Alexander Smith, Oxford-street, linendraper.
Wm. Turner and Geo. Hickman, Rawstorne-st., Clerkenwell, jewellers.
James Jackson, Brewer-street, Golden-square, woollen draper.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Charles Daniell, Oxford-street, jeweller.

BANKRUPTS.

R. A. Jones, Friday-street, Cheapside, Manchester warehouseman. [Lofty and Co., King street, Cheapside.
J. Smith, Deptford, hatter. [Collins and Co., Crescent-place, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
G. S. Henley, Savoy-street, Strand, auctioneer. [Dickinson, Pall-mall.
N. Fraley and J. E. Merchant, Bristol, linendrapers. [Jenkins and Co., New Inn.
N. Fraley, Bristol, linendraper. [Wansey, Lothbury.
T. Peters, Cambridge, tailor. [Smith, Bedford-row.
R. and J. M. James, Manchester, tanners. [Sharpe and Co., Bedford-row.
W. Haslett, Liverpool, provision dealer. [Adlington and Co., Bedford-row.
E. Bumpstead, Halesworth, Suffolk, grocer. [Thompson and Co., Salters' Hall.
J. Galpin, sen., Marnhull, Dorsetshire, maltster. [Combe, Staple Inn.
W. M. Atkinson, Beccles, Suffolk, maltster. [Tomdale and Co., Fenchurch-street.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 12, J. Crandall, Brixton-road, Surrey, builder—E. Delcroix, New Bond-street, milliner—15, T. Miller, Long-acre, artists' colourman—17, W. Northcroft, Egham, builder—13, H. Ford, Aylesbury, grocer—J. Knowles, H. Rotwell, G. R. Parker, and J. T. King, Throgmorton-street, City, silkbrokers—17, T. M. Temple Great Titchfield-street, Portland-place, carver and gilder—12, J. Fairmaner, Farnham, Surrey, shopkeeper—T. Ashton, Berners-street, bill broker—C. Gell, Tottenham-court-road, lead merchant—S. Simpson, Oxford street, cheesemonger—26, J. Linsley, Leeds, woollen cloth merchant—17, J. Jenkins, Haverfordwest, auctioneer—J. Scowcroft, Haverfordwest, scrivener—19, S. Bryan, Cotton End, Northamptonshire, shoe manufacturer—15, J. Hugill, Whitby, Yorkshire, spirit merchant—17, T. Smith, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer—E. Seddon, Shuttleworth, Lancashire, cotton spinner—15, C. Lawton, Liverpool, shoemaker—26, J. Honey, Redruth, Cornwall, linendraper—13, J. Hicklin, Nottingham, printer.

Certificates to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Nov. 12.

S. Myers, Snenton, Yorkshire, victualler—H. Kipping, Maidstone, Kent, broker—J. Westhead, Manchester, small ware manufacturer—C. Maybery, Earl's-court, Old Brompton, apothecary—C., A., and J. Potts, Monkwearmouth-shore, Durham, ship builders—W. George, Fleet-street, and Lodge-road, Regent's-park, musical instrument maker.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1841.

Oct.	Thermometer.	Barometer.	Oct.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursd. 14	from 45 to 60	29,75 to 29,68	Monday 18	from 47 to 53	29,50 to 29,60
Friday 15	.... 49 .. 59	29,61 .. 29,68	Tuesday 19	.... 41 .. 54	29,48 .. 29,60
Saturd. 16	.... 40 .. 57	29,44 .. 29,92	Wednes. 20	.... 36 .. 53	29,84 .. 29,61
Sunday 17	.... 42 .. 50	29,40 .. 29,29			

Prevailing wind S.W.

On the 14th, generally clear; 15th, morning cloudy, with heavy rain, afternoon and evening clear, a heavy shower of rain about 5 p.m.; 16th, morning and afternoon overcast, raining from about 4 a.m. till 3 p.m., evening clear; 17th, morning cloudy, otherwise generally clear, a little rain fell between 6 and 7 p.m.; 18th, generally clear; 19th, morning overcast, with heavy rain, otherwise generally clear; 20th, clear. A small meteor seen in the west about half past eight on the evening of the 16th.—Rain fallen one inch, and .7 of an inch, of which .61 hundredths of an inch fell during the morning of the 19th.

Edmonton. Charles Henry Adams.

RAILWAY SHARE LIST AND TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Line.	Entire Lgth.	Now Open.	Present actual cost.	Pd. on Share.	Val. of Share.	Last week's Returns.
Arbroath and Forfar Railway	15	15	£ 131,843	25	29	166 14 5
Birmingham & Derby Junct.	48	38½	[illegible]	100	35	1285 16 9
Birmingham and Gloucester	52½	51	1,012,720	100	54½	2019 19 11
Chester and Birkenhead..	14½	14½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dublin and Kingstown	6	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dundee and Arbroath......	16½	16½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Counties*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glasgow and Ayr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glasgow and Paisley Joint	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gd. Junct. & Chester & Crewe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great North of England....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hull and Selby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lancaster & Preston Junc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liverpool and Manchester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London and Birmingham ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London and Blackwall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London and Brighton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoreham Branch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London and Croydon........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London and Greenwich....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London and South-Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manchester, Bolton, & Bury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manchester & Birmingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manchester and Leeds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midland Counties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Including Northern and Eastern Railway toll. [illegible] † Rent and toll to Eastern Counties [illegible] ‡ The Liverpool and Manchester toll is deducted.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY NEWS.

CURRENT PRICES OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS.

Consols Money, 89¾ ⅛	Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 51¼ ⅜
Ditto Account, 89⅛ ⅛	Ditto, 5 per Cent., 99 ⅛
New 3½ per Cents., 97⅛ ⅜	Portuguese, 5 per Cent., 29 ⅛
Reduced 3 per Cents., 88⅜ 7	Ditto, 3 per Cent., 17 18
Reduced 3½ per Cents., 98⅛ ⅛	Russian, 5 per Cent., 111¼ 12¼
Exchequer Bills, 10 12 pm.	Spanish, Actives, 5 per Cent., 20¼ ⅜
Belgian Bonds, 5 per Cent., 102 3	Chili, 6 per Cent., 85 7
Brazil, 5 per Cent., 50 ⅛	Colombian, 6 per Cent., 18¼ 19
Danish, 3 per Cent., 78 9	Mexican, 5 per Cent., 23¾ 4

REMARKS ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

SATURDAY, Oct. 16.—The public securities were much agitated by the unsettled tenour of the advices from America. Consols for Money opened 89, but closed 87¾ to ⅞; and for the Account 89⅛, but closed 88 to ⅛, which shows a fall of nearly 1 per cent. The permanent securities were similarly affected.—The dealings in Spanish securities were considerable, and it was remarked with some emphasis, that there were good buyers in the market; in the other foreign securities there was no essential difference, excepting Brazilian, which seems incurable, and has further declined to 52. Spanish Actives, at the first commencement of business, were quoted 20, then receded to 19⅝, but finally closed 20⅛ to ¼.—Railway shares lack support, and are therefore flat, Brighton especially, the discount on which is now quoted 12 to 11½.—Cobre Copper Mining Company, 31⅜ to ⅞.—London Joint-Stock Bank, 12¼; London and Westminster, 20.

MONDAY.—The funds remain in a very unsettled state, owing to the non-arrival of further news from America, which, it is expected, will give some definite notion of our real position with the United States. Throughout the day the market was rather flat, but just at the close of business the price of Consols took the slight turn of buyers instead of sellers. Consols for Money closed 87⅝ to ¾, and for the Account 88 buyers; Bank Stock, 163¾ to 4½; and India Stock, 244.—The foreign securities were inactive, and prices lower.—In the share market Brightons still display a downward movement, leaving off 12¾ to 11½ dis.; South-Westerns continue at 31 to 2 per share; Birmingham, 67 to 9 pm.; Great Westerns are 8¾ to 9¾ pm.; and Blackwalls, 8¾ to 9 per share.—Cobre Copper Mining Company, 37.—Provincial Bank of Ireland, 41.—General Steam Navigation Company, 24.

Among the rumours current in the city is one that the old system of lotteries is about to be revived, and that a correspondence with the Treasury has already commenced on the subject.

TUESDAY.—Few fluctuations occurred in the public securities, and the markets were dull. The absence of news from America, which is now so anxiously expected, caused business to be limited, and the chief feature of the day was the pressure for money, which was rather severely felt. Consols for Money closed flat at 87⅝ to ¾, and 87¾ to 8 for the Account. Some sales of Bank Stock caused the quotation to decline to 162¾ to 3¾, and the other English securities were heavy in value; India Stock closed 242 to 4; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 12s. pm.—South American and Brazil stocks were sold at lower prices, and the gradual decline they exhibit appears for the present likely to continue. In the Peninsular stocks little business was transacted, but they also were heavy in the general gloom of the markets.—Railway shares give way under the pressure of the other markets, and are therefore quoted as falling; Birminghams have receded to 66 to 8 pm., and Brightons are 13¾ to 12¾ dis.—London Joint-Stock Bank, 12; London and Westminster, 21; Provincial of Ireland, 41.

In the foreign exchanges to-day there was no material alteration, except in the rate upon Amsterdam, which was quoted a trifle higher. The rate for short bills was 12. 3¼, and for three months 12. 5¼.

The premium on gold at Paris is 8 per mille, which, at the English Mint price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25. 35, and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25. 40, it follows that gold is 0·20 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

By advices from Hamburgh the price of gold is 429½ per mark, which, at the English Mint price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13. 6¾, and the exchange at Hamburgh on London at short being 13. 7¼, it follows that gold is 0·34 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburgh.

The course of exchange at New York on London is 109½ per cent., and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is 0·06 per cent. against England. But the quoted exchange at New York being for bills at sixty days' sight, the interest must be deducted from the above difference.

WEDNESDAY.—The public stocks generally improved upon the news from America, which is considered to be of a pacific nature, disproving the exaggerated accounts which had before been put forward to harass and deceive those on this side of the Atlantic. The value of the English funds, influenced by these accounts, may be said to have increased ½ per cent., and at the close of the market, there being more business than usual transacted, quotations left off firm.—In the foreign securities support was given to Spanish, and the Actives improved, in consequence, to 20⅜ to ½; in the others, with the exception of Brazilian, which continues to retrograde, the price now being 49 to 51, there was no essential alteration.—The share market is firmer to-day, and Great Westerns are 1*l.* per share better, leaving off at 9¾ to 10½ pm.; the Brighton shares are also better, 12¾ to 12 dis.; in the other leading lines there is no material change.—Australasian Bank, new, 13⅞; London and Westminster, 21.

THURSDAY.—The public stocks were quiet, with a small amount of business, nevertheless prices were well maintained. India Stocks declined 1½ per cent., the quotation being 242½ to 3½; and Bank Stock also rather lower.—In the foreign stocks the principal business was sales, and those of Spanish reduced the price of the Actives to 19⅝, but they closed at 19⅞; Brazilian left off 51 to 52; Colombian, 18⅞ to 19; Mexican, 23¾ to 24; and Belgian, 102 to 3.—Railway shares were rather more dealt in, and in some instances prices slightly improved.—Brazilian Mocaubas and Cocaes United Mining, 4.—Union Bank of Australia, 29⅞.

FRIDAY.—Business was not brisk in the stock markets, neither were prices so well maintained, but a demand for money stock in the later hours of business gave rather a firmer appearance to the English funds.—The foreign securities were not largely dealt in, but there were purchases of Spanish, which influenced the value of that stock considerably; as from 19⅞ it rose to 20⅜ to ½, which was the final quotation of the day. The other transactions were not of prominent character.—There was very little business done in railway shares, and prices did not vary much throughout the day.—Brazilian Mocaubas and Cocaes United, 4.—London Joint-Stock Bank, 12¼; National Provincial Bank of England, 34½.

The strong demand for bills on Hamburgh considerably depressed the rate negotiable on 'Change, it being 13 9¾ to 10¼. In other places there was no alteration. The latest rates were Amsterdam short, 12 3 to ¼; ditto, three months, 12 5¼; Rotterdam, 12 5¼ to ½; Paris, short, 25 45 to 50; and Marseilles, 25 77½ to 80.

[*From our own correspondents.*]

LATEST PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.—3 per Cent. Consols, 87¼—3½ Stock, 98⅜—Ditto New, 1830, 98⅞—3½ per Cent. Debentures, 89—Bank Stock, 162—Kingstown Railway, 27¼—Drogheda, 7—National Insurance Company, 27—City of Dublin Steam Company, 116¾—ditto Stock, 1835, 57—British and Irish Steam Company, 81—Hibernian Bank, 28¾—Royal Bank, 10—Mining Company of Ireland, 14⅜—Wicklow Copper Mines, 12⅞.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—5 per Cents., 114*f.* 75*c.*; 4 per Cents., 98*f.* 50*c.*; 3 per Cents., 79*f.* 5*c.*; Bank Actions, 3350*f.*; Rente de Naples, 103*f.* 75*c.*; Romans, 104; Spanish Actives, 20¾; ditto Differes, 9¼; ditto Passives, 4¾; Belgian 5 per Cents., 1831, 101; ditto, 1840, 102; Belgian Bank, 782*f.* 50*c.*; Haytian Loan, 528*f.* 75*c.*—St. Germain Railway, 725.; Versailles, R. B., 335*f.*; L. B., 207*f.* 50*c.*; Rouen, 435*f.*; Orleans, 477*f.* 50*c.*; Strasburg to Bâle, 235*f.* Exchange on London, one month, paper, 25*f.* 50*c.*; money, 25*f.* 50*c.*; three months, paper, 25*f.* 10*c.*

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.—Actual Debt, 2½ per Cents., 51 to ⅛; 5 per Cents., 99⅞ to 100¼; Amort Synd., 4½ per Cents., 91 to ¼; 3½ per Cents., 75¾ to 6¼; Commercial Company, 4½ per Cents., 135 to 6; Loan, 1837, 5 per Cents., 97⅛ to ⅛. Exchange on London, 12 10; two months, 12; ditto on Hamburgh, 35 75; two months, 35 50.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 13.—Actual Debt, 2½ per Cents., 53; Loan of 30,000,000, 97¼; ditto 37,000,000, 71; ditto 1838, 101¼; ditto of the City, 1832, 80; Bank of Belgium, 749.

HAMBURGH, Oct. 17.—Austrian 5 per Cents., 107⅛ bills; Bank Shares, 1061 bills; Russian-English Loan, 109 bills, 108⅞ money; 5 per Cents. Hamburgh Certificates, 102⅞ bills, 102¼ money; Hope and Co., 3d and 4th Series, 99⅛ bills, 99 money; ditto, in Certificates, 97⅛ bills, 97⅞ money; New 4 per Cents., 88⅛ bills, 88¼ money; Dutch Actual Debt, 2½ per Cents., 50⅛ bills, 50¼ money; Polish Bonds, 130 bills; New Tickets, 100 bills; English Loan, 3 per Cents., 76⅛ bills, 76 money. Exchanges on London—Hamburgh, Oct. 12, 13 6¾; two months, 13 5; Riga, Oct. 2, three months, 39 7-16; Stockholm, Oct. 6, seventy days, 12; Berlin, Oct. 9, three months, 6 18⅞ money.

VIENNA, Oct. 8.—5 per Cents., 108¾; 4 per Cents., 99¼; Bank Shares, 1557.

LEEDS, THURSDAY.—It is lamentable to see so long a continuance of wet weather, with occasional exceptions, it is now full four months that rain has prevailed, and the latter harvest will suffer not a little by the weather that has continued during the past few weeks, and which still continues. [illegible]

B. B. WATSON & CO.

HULL, THURSDAY.

HULL, THURSDAY.—There has been more attention turned to miscellaneous stock and bank shares during the week; prices, however, have slightly declined. Those stocks which take a wider range in the markets have been neglected, owing chiefly to the undecided question of an American war.—Birmingham and Derby Railway, 45*l.* to 50*l.*; Great North of England, 63*l.*; Great Western, 74*l.* to 76*l.*; Hull and Selby, 30*l.*; Leeds and Selby, 95½*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 198*l.*; London and Birmingham, 158*l.*; London and South-Western, 51*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 56*l.* to 58*l.*; Midland Counties, 76*l.*; North Midland, 60½*l.*; Sheffield and Rotherham, 32*l.*; York and North Midland, 78*l.*—York City and County Bank, 38*l.*; Yorkshire District, 9½*l.*; Hull, 7*l.* to 7½*l.*; Yorkshire Agricultural, 4*l.*; Sunderland Joint-Stock, 6*l.*—Hull Dock Company, 1250*l.*—Hull Gas Works, 22½*l.*—Hull Flax and Cotton Mills, 100*l.*

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY.—Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, 43*l.*; Dalkeith and Edinburgh, 30*l.*; Glasgow and Greenock, 25*l.*; Glasgow and Garnkirk, 37½*l.*; Glasgow and Ayrshire, 39*l.*; Wishaw and Coltness, 40*l.*; Dundee and Arbroath, 2*l.*; Arbroath and Forfar, 22*l.*

BRISTOL, FRIDAY.—Our market remains as inactive as previous to the arrival of American news by the *Caledonia*, and which does not appear to have given, generally, more confidence than before as to the results; such a state of things naturally operates against speculation, hence the dulness and apathy in all markets. My quotations are somewhat better, but nominal, as we have no business doing.—Great Western Railway, 74¾*l.* to 75¾*l.*; ditto halves, 54*l.* to 54½*l.*; ditto fifths, 7½*l.* to 7⅞*l.*; Bristol and Exeter, 27*l.* to 28*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 54*l.* to 56*l.*; Bristol and Gloucester, 2*l.*; Cheltenham Union, 14*l.* to 16*l.*; Taff Vale, 70*l.*—Bristol Gas Company, 32*l.*

NEWCASTLE.—North of England Joint-Stock Bank, 5*l.* 8*s.*; Northumberland and Durham District, 8⅞*l.*; Newcastle, Shields, &c., Union, 8*l.*; Newcastle-upon-Tyne Joint Stock, 22*l.*; Sunderland Joint-Stock, 6*l.*; Stockton and Durham County, 6¼*l.*—Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 90*l.*; Newcastle and North Shields Railway, 45*l.*; Brandling Junction, 4*l.*; Great North of England, 63*l.*; Hartlepool Dock and Railway, 18*l.*; Stockton and Hartlepool, 44*l.*; Clarence, 30*l.*—London, Newcastle, and South Shields Shipping Company, 6*l.*; Port of Newcastle, 21*l.*; Gateshead and Tyne, 20*l.*; Newcastle Union, 4¼*l.*—Newcastle Marine Insurance Company, 4½*l.*; Newcastle Commercial, 1*l.* 3*s.*—Durham County Coal Company, 9½*l.*; Northern Coal Mining, 4*l.*

BIRMINGHAM, THURSDAY.—Birmingham and Derby Railway, 53*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 56*l.*; London and Brighton, 39*l.*; Great Western, 74*l.*; London and Birmingham, 157*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 56*l.*—Birmingham Banking Company, 18⅞*l.*; Birmingham Town and District, 6½*l.*

SALE OF BLACK TIN,

By Ticket, on the 19th of October, at Truro.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Charlestown	19⅞	£46 12 6	£920 16 10	L. C. & W. Daubuz
ditto	13	45 5 0	588 5 0	ditto.
ditto	7⅞	48 2 6	349 14 4	ditto.
ditto	5¼	45 15 0	240 12 6	ditto.
ditto	4⅞	41 17 6	198 18 1	Williams and Co.
ditto	2¼	37 15 0	84 18 9	ditto.
ditto	2½	38 12 6	96 11 3	ditto.
Wheal Bodnick	2½	47 2 6	117 16 3	L. C. & W. Daubuz
ditto	2½	47 2 6	117 16 3	Bolithos and Co.
ditto	2½	47 2 6	117 16 3	Williams and Co.
ditto	5½	44 12 6	245 8 9	Bolithos and Co.
ditto	4	44 7 6	176 10 0	L. C. & W. Daubuz
ditto	1	41 17 6	41 17 6	Williams and Co.
Polgooth	6	45 15 0	274 10 0	ditto.
ditto	1¼	42 7 6	52 19 4	ditto.

Total tons, 80⅞.—Total amount, £3624 11 1.

SALE OF COPPER ORES AT SWANSEA.

Sampled Sept. 29, and sold on the 20th of October.

Mines	Tons	Produce	Stand.	Price	Mines	Tons	Produce	Stand.	Price
Cobre	100	13¾	102¾	12 0 0	Santiago	77	24¾	96	21 10 0
ditto	60	21¼	99	19 1 0	ditto	71	24¾	97¾	21 9 0
ditto	30	21¾	98	18 12 0	Chili	92	22	96	18 16 6
ditto	42	13¾	103¾	11 19 0	ditto	50	53¼	92½	47 5 6
ditto	7	21¾	97¾	18 10 0	ditto	43	53½	92½	47 5 6
ditto	76	14	102	12 1 0	ditto	31	19¼	99	17 1 0
ditto	70	14	101	11 18 0	ditto	36	15	100¼	12 18 0
ditto	66	21¾	98	19 1 6	Llandidno	68	4¼	140	3 10 6
ditto	116	13¾	101¾	11 14 6	ditto	22	4¼	141¼	3 15 0
ditto	106	13¾	101¾	11 14 6	Virgin Gorda	35	15¾	113	15 11 0
Santiago	82	24¾	96¼	21 8 6	ditto	17	31	107½	31 2 0
ditto	80	24	97¼	21 12 0	Glo'stershire	8	12¾	113¾	11 16 0
ditto	78	24¾	96¾	21 13 6					

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	673	£9143 2 0	Llandidno	90	£322 4 0
Santiago	388	8353 19 0	Virgin Gorda	47	917 9 0
Chili	252	7117 16 6	Gloucestershire	8	94 8 0

Total tons, 1458.—Total amount, £25,948 18 6.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
English Copper Company	414½	£7792 7 0
Freeman and Co.	159	2574 8 0
Vivian and Sons	265½	4101 17 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	477	9048 8 0
Mines Royal Company	142	2331 18 0
Total	1458	£25,948 18 6

Copper ores for sale Oct. 27.—Cobre 80, ditto 76, ditto 67, ditto 57, ditto 35, ditto 25, ditto 100, ditto 20, ditto 70, ditto 65, ditto 49, ditto 125, ditto 115, ditto 12, ditto 57, ditto 11—Allihies 134, ditto 65, ditto 72—Santiago 91, ditto 90, ditto 32—Chili 94 ditto 45.—Total, 1627 tons.

Copper ores for sale November 18.—Cobre, 1813; Santiago, 701; Chili, 347; Knockmahon, 104; Connorree, 39; Allihies, 37.—Total, 3041 tons.

SALE OF COPPER ORES IN CORNWALL.

Sampled Oct. 6, and sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, Oct. 21.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Purchasers.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Purchasers.
Treasvean	138	11 9 0	Williams.	Fowey C.	93	6 18 6	Nevill & Co.
ditto	90	6 19 0	——	ditto	92	7 14 6	——
ditto	92	6 4 0	——	ditto	69	7 18 6	Freemans.
ditto	71	7 3 0	——	Holmbush	109	10 10 0	P. Grenfells.
ditto	90	5 13 0	Mines Royal	ditto	96	7 8 0	Williams.
ditto	44	5 10 6	——	Charlest'wn	14	6 18 0	Freemans.
ditto	44	5 10 6	Nevill & Co	ditto	43	18 12 0	Vivians.
ditto	48	11 0 0	——	ditto	42	16 10 6	Freemans.
Trethellan	151	4 2 6	Vivians.	ditto	32	5 19 6	P. Grenfells.
ditto	109	6 0 0	English Co.	ditto	22	23 15 6	Freemans.
ditto	75	5 15 6	Vivians.	U. Wood	47	6 3 6	Mines Royal
ditto	32½	5 4 6	——	ditto	59	10 3 6	Williams.
ditto	32½	5 4 6	Williams.	Union	21	6 18 0	——
ditto	43	4 5 6	Vivians.	Harmony	48	5 9 6	P. Grenfells.
N. Downs	101	7 12 6	Williams.	ditto	44	5 8 6	Mines Royal
ditto	100	7 11 6	——	Williams' East D.	22½	4 2 6	Vivians.
ditto	63	7 16 0	Freemans.	ditto	22½	4 2 6	Freemans.
ditto	26	8 11 6	Vivians.	ditto	20	9 16 0	English Co.
ditto	15½	6 12 6	English Co.	W. Gorland	66	8 3 6	Freemans.
ditto	15½	6 12 0	Freemans.	Francis' ore	47	3 13 6	Mines Royal

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Treasvean	643	£5170 5 0	Wh. Unity Wood Union	107	£801 19 0
Trethellan	416	1955 10 0	Wh. Harmony	92	501 16 0
North Downs	321	2296 12 6	Williams's East D.	68	411 6 6
Fowey Consols	254	1901 11 0	Wh. Gorland	66	539 11 0
Holmbush	205	1934 18 0	Francis's Ore	47	172 14 6
Charlestown U.	181	2030 14 0			

Average standard, 123*l.* 6*s.*—Average produce, 8¾.—Average price, 7*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*—Quantity of ore, 2432 tons.—Quantity of fine copper, 208 tons 7 cwt.—Amount of money, 18,631*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*—Average standard of last sale, 127*l.* 19*s.*—Average Produce, 7¾.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	277	£1433 5 0
English Copper Company	120½	927 14 0
Vivian and Sons	380	2382 0 0
Freeman and Co.	304	2341 17 0
Grenfell and Sons	180	1206 10 0
Sims, Willyams, Neville, Druce, and Co.	277	2123 16 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	894½	8207 2 3
Total	2432	£18,631 3 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Farquharson's Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—United Mines, 1200; Halkinbougle, 307; Treasvean, 287; Fowey Consols, 224; Consolidated Mines, 190; Great Wheal Charlotte, 116; Cliff Downs, 40.—Total, 2425 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—North Roskear, 817; Consolidated Mines, 605; Par Consols, 413; South Roskear, &c., 311; United Hills, 304; Dolcoath, 203; Fowey Consols, 270; East Wheal Crofty, 280; Tresavil, 242; Treleigh Consols, 197; East Pool, 181; South Wheal Basset, 173; Wheal Harriet, 98; Copper Bottom, 26.—Total, 4282 tons.

THE MINERS' COMPANY.

Copper Ores contracted for by the Miners' Company in July, August, and September, from the following mines:

Mines.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.
Carn Brea Mines	2756	14	0
Wheal Darlington	1175	19	2
South Wheal Towan	667	10	2
Tin Croft	609	7	2
Cook's Kitchen	626	3	3
Godolphin	564	16	2
Duffield	92	1	2
St. Ive's Consols	47	6	0
Wheal Julia	30	0	0
Wheal Trenwith	25	11	2
Total quantity	6697	9	1

Average produce, 7.

LATEST CURRENT PRICES OF METALS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22, 1841.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
IRON, Eng.—Bar *ton* 0 0 0 to	7 0 0	COPPER—Foreign.... (*dy.* 37*s.*)	82 0 0
Do. Carg. in Wales	6 0 0	TIN, Brit.—Blocks...... *cwt*	3 18 0
Hoops ...... *ton*	9 10 0	Bars .... do.	4 0 0
Sheets, ... *ton*	10 10 0	Banca .... 0 0 0 to	3 13 0
Pig, No. 1...... *ton*	4 15 0	Straits .... 0 0 0 to	3 11 0
Do. in Wales	4 0 0	Tin Plates—I.C. (box).. 1 10 0 to	1 12 0
Foreign—Swedes, co. *bd.* *ton*	12 10 0	I.X. do. .. 1 16 0 to	1 18 0
Russian com... *ton*	14 0 0	(Others in proportion.)	
Duty 30*s.* per ton.—P.S.I..... *ton*	15 0 0	LEAD, Brit.—Pig .... *ton*	20 0 0
C.C.N.D. *ton*	18 0 0	Sheet ...... *ton*	21 0 0
STEEL, Eng. Blistered, 35 0 0 to	45 0 0	Shot ...... *ton*	22 0 0
Shear do. do. 45 0 0 ..	64 0 0	Red .... *ton*	21 0 0
Cast do. do. 45 0 0 ..	64 0 0	White (dry).. *ton*	26 0 0
Foreign—Swedes in kgs *bd ton*	18 10 0	Do. (gd. in oil) *ton*	24*l* a 28*l*
Duty 20 per cent.—Do. Faggots *bd. ton*	19 0 0	Foreign—Span. (*dy.* 40*s.*) .	20 0 0
Milan... .. *bd. ton*	0 0 0	SPELTER .... 0 0 0 to	35 10 0
COPPER, Brit.—Cake...... *ton*	98 0 0	For delivery 32 0 0 to	35 10 0
Tile ...... do.	96 0 0	English Sheets	47*l* a 51*l*
Sheets.... *lb.*	0 0 11¼	QUICKSILVER—(*dy.* 1*d.* per lb.)	0 3 11

REMARKS.—Every market in metals remains quiet at prices, excepting spelter, in which nearly 1200 tons have changed hands this week, at constantly increasing prices. On 'Change the last price done was 35*l.* 5*s.*, and no more procurable. It is expected to rule considerably higher during the winter, from scarcity of stocks here and abroad.

EXPORTATION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN METALS from the ports of London and Liverpool, for the month ending September 30, 1841:—

	British.	Foreign.	Total.
Iron.... .. .... tons	10,563	271	10,834
Steel	208	101	309
Copper	24	301	325
Do. sheets	401	—	401
Tin	166	231	397
Do. plates.. boxes	16,945	—	16,945
Lead .... tons	987	80	1067
Spelter	—	80	80
Quicksilver...... lbs.	—	155,857	155,857

EXPORTATION OF GOLD AND SILVER.—By the official return published by the Customs, the export of the precious metals from the port of London to foreign and colonial ports, for the week ending Thursday, the 14th inst., was as under:—

Silver coin to	Mauritius	15,340	ounces.
"	Hamburgh	58,000	"
"	Rotterdam	108,000	"
"	Calais	200,000	"
Silver bars to	Hamburgh	32,000	"
"	Rotterdam	20,000	"

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following is the official table exhibiting the imports and exports of specie for the last four years, which may be useful for reference to the curious in currency matters:—

Imports.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Gold bullion	536,549	210,094	86,540	273,127
Silver ditto	594,291	392,843	149,680	489,434
Gold coin	1,895,261	11,444,180	1,078,040	2,812,089
Silver ditto	7,490,309	5,679,390	4,280,916	3,328,222
Total	10,516,410	17,747,116	5,595,176	8,882,813
Exports.				
Am. gold and silver	1,283,519	472,941	1,908,358	2,235,073
Foreign gold	1,930,216	740,263	2,891,310	1,476,300
Foreign silver	2,762,514	2,294,842	3,976,075	4,665,952
Total	5,976,249	3,508,046	9,776,743	8,369,325
Imports as above	10,516,410	17,747,116	5,595,176	8,882,813
Excess imports	4,540,161	14,239,070	—	513,488
Excess exports	—	—	4,181,567	—

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

MONDAY.—Price of coals per ton at the close of the market:—Buddle's West Hartley 18—East Pontop 14 6—Holywell Main 18—Old Tanfield 14 6—Orde's Redheugh 14 6—Smith's Pontop 14 6—Tanfield Moor 19 9—Townley 15—West Hartley 19—Wylam 16—Wall's End Bewicke and Co. 19 9—Derwent 15—Gosforth 20—Hedley 18 6—Hilda 18 6—Hotspur 18—Killingworth 19 3—Northumberland 18—Riddell's 19 3—Braddyll's Hetton 21 9—Belmont 20 9—Haswell 21 9—Hetton 21 9—Lambton 21 9—Eden Main 19 6—Pemberton 20—Russell's Hetton 21 9—Stewart's 22—Whitwell 20—South Pelton 12 9—Caradoc 21 9—Hartlepool 21 9—Victoria 14 3—West Kelloe 18—Adelaide 20 9—Bowburn 17 6—Evenwood 17—Gordon 18—Tees Hetton 16 6—Tees 21—Cowpen 18—Hartley 18 6.—Ships arrived, 94.

WEDNESDAY.—Adair's Main 15—Bell Robson's Hartley 17—Chester Main 15 9—Dean's Primrose 15 9—East Pontop 14 6—Holywell Main 18 3—Leaze's Main 14—Old Tanfield 14 6—Orde's Redheugh 14 6—Original Windsor's Pontop 16 6—West Hartley 19—Wylam 16—Wall's End Brown's 17—Clarke and Co. 17—Clennell 17—Hilda 19—Hotspur 18—Newmarch 18—Northumberland 18—Perkins 17 9—Riddell's 19 9—South Killingworth 15—Eden Main 19 9—Braddyll's Hetton 22—East Hetton 20 3—Haswell 22—Hetton 22—Lambton 22—Russell's Hetton 22—Stewart's 22 3—Whitwell 20 6—Bartly's Hartlepool 20 6—Caradoc 22—Cassop 22 3—Hartlepool 22 3—Kelloe 22—Tennant's Hartlepool 21—Victoria Hartlepool 14 3—Adelaide 21—Bensham 17 9—Cowndon Tees 18 9—Evenwood 17—Gordon 18—Richardson's Tees 17 3—Tees 21 3—Blyth 15 3—Cowpen 18—Hartley 18 6.—Ships arrived, 90.

FRIDAY.—East Pontop 13 6—Holywell Main 18 3—Leaze's Main 14—Old Tanfield 14 6—Original Windsor's Pontop 17 3—Wylam 16 3—Wall's End Bewicke and Co. 20—Clennell 17—Hilda 19 6—Killingworth 19 6—Northumberland 18 6—Riddell's 20—South Killingworth 15—Braddyll's Hetton 22 3—Belmont 21—Haswell 22 3—Hetton 22—Lambton 22 3—Hetton Lyon's 20—Pemberton 20 6—Russell's Hetton 22—Stewart's 22 3—Whitwell 20 9—Caradoc 22 3—Kelloe 22 3—Tennant's Hartlepool 21 3—Victoria Hartlepool 14—Adelaide 21 6—Barrett 20 3—Brown's Deanery 20 3—Gordon 18—South Durham 20—Tees 21 6—West Tees 17 9—Blyth 15—Cowpen 18—Hartley 18 6.—Ships arrived, 57.

PRICES OF MATERIALS IN CORNWALL

AS SUPPLIED AT THE PRINCIPAL MINES IN THE FOLLOWING MONTHS.

	5 & 6	7 & 8		5 & 6	7 & 8
Common iron, per cwt.	8s 1d	7s 9d	Iron-wire sieves, each	2s 3d	2s 3d
Half-inch square ditto	9 1	8 9	Iron-wire work, per foot	1 6	1 6
Best tough whim chain	28 0	28 0	Board nails, per cwt.	17 0	17 0
Boiler plates	13 6	12 0	Half-board ditto, per 1000	3 0	3 0
Hoop iron	11 6	11 6	Hatch ditto	3 8	2 8
Nail rods	9 9	9 9	Half-hatch ditto	3 0	3 0
Miners' shovels	30 0	30 0	Linseed oil, per gallon	2 6	2 9
Charcoal iron	13 6	14 0	Rape ditto	3 10	3 10
Gunpowder, per 100 lbs.	40 0	40 0	Birch, per foot	1 8	1 7
Leather, per lb.	1 10	1 10	Pine,	1 6	1 6
Coals, per ton, at quay	11 6	11 6	Sheet lead, per cwt.	21 6	24 0
Candles, per dozen lbs.	5 5	5 4	Barrow bends	11 6	11 6
Tallow, per cwt.	48 6	49 0	H 2 steel (112lbs.)	30 0	30 0
Ropes	36 0	36 0	2s. nails	16 10	16 10
Flat ropes	48 0	46 0	Pick hilts	1 5	1 5
Hemp	0 4½	0 4½	Shovel hilts	2 0	2 2
White yarn, per cwt.	37 0	34 0	White ground lead	22 0	22 0
White rope	33 0	33 0	Red lead	26 0	26 0
Brass-wire sieves, each	3 8	3 8	Best rolled iron	11 6	11 6
Ditto machine	13 0	13 0	Blistered steel	40 0	40 0

, The figures at the top of the columns refer to months—as 1 Jan., 2 Feb., &c.

PRICES OF MINING SHARES.

Shares.	BRITISH MINES.	Paid.	Price	Shares.	BRITISH MINES.	Paid.	Price
300	Anglesey	5	—	6,000	Tin Croft	6¼	3½
4,000	Bissoe Bridge	5	1½	4,300	Tresavil	1½	2½
20,000	British Iron	60	6 dis	1,000	Trevisigia	5	6
8,000	Blaenavon	40	20	170	Treviskey and Barrier	—	150
120	Brewer	—	110	96	Treasvean	—	140
79	Bodnick	—	110	120	Trethellan	—	200
1,000	Carn Brea	—	130	4,000	United Hills	3	7
100	Copper Bottom	41	20	6,000	Wicklow Copper	5	13
2,000	Cornubian Lead Co.	1½	1½	3,840	West Wheal Jewel	9	8½
6,000	Cornwall Great United	10½	1	1,000	Wheal Julia	—	6½
	Cuddra	10	4	120	Wheal Kitty	—	60
512	Cook's Kitchen	—	60		FOREIGN MINES.		
112	Charlestown	—	700	5,000	Alten Mining Company	12½	6
5,000	Dartmoor Consols	5	2	15,000	Anglo Mexican Co.	100	[illegible]
10,000	Durham County Coal Co.	27	9	3,874	Do. Subscription	25	1
2,000	Dancoombe	—	2	2,000	Bolanos	150	[illegible]
6,000	De Dunstanville	—	—		Ditto Scrip	15	[illegible]
1,000	Duffield	20	10	10,000	Brazilian Imperial	20	5
1,200	East Mulberry Hills	3½	1	10,000	Bolivar	20	[illegible]
256	East Pool	—	440	10,000	Ditto Scrip	10	2
4,000	East Tresavil	½	[illegible]	10,000	Cata Branca Brazilian Co.	8½	7½
3,200	Great Wh. Prosper	7½	4½	10,000	Cocaes, &c. Brazilian Co.	4	—
4,000	Great Wh. Charlotte	3	1½	12,000	Cobre Copper Company	40	37½
10,000	Hibernian	12½	3½	8,300	Colombian Co. regis.	55	[illegible]
1,000	Holmbush	14	42	10,000	Copiapo Mining Co.	12½	[illegible]
2,000	Isle of Sark (Guernsey)	11	25	20,000	General Mining Assn.	19	[illegible]
10,000	Mining Co. of Ireland	7	13⅞	3,000	Mexican Company	50	[illegible]
6,000	Polberro	4	1	12,000	Mocaubas and Cocaes	26	[illegible]
3,000	Polberro Consols	20	[illegible]	14,502	Real del Monte, regis.	66½	[illegible]
2,000	Reliance	—	1½		Do. unregistered	—	[illegible]
5,000	Redmoor Consolidated	5	1½		Ditto Loan Notes	100	100
10,000	Rhymney Iron	50	14½	7,000	Royal Santiago	10	[illegible]
100	Roswell Hill	100	170	11,000	St. John d'el Rey	14½	10
800	South Towan	10	1	60,000	United Mexican	40	[illegible]
4,000	Tregullan	4½	1½		Black Scrip, addl. capital	5	[illegible]
4,000	Treleigh Consols	4½	2½		Red New Scrip	5	[illegible]
4,000	Tamar Consols	3	1½				

[For Railway Share List and Traffic Returns, see preceding page.]

London: Printed and Published by HENRY ENGLISH, the Proprietor, at his Office, No. 27, New Broad-street, in the city of London; where all Communications and Advertisements are requested to be forwarded, post-paid. [Oct. 23, 1841.